THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 14,836. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE THREE CENTS

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,235 BROADWAY—OPEN DAY AND NIGHT FOR RECEPTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES OF PAPERS.

AMUSEMENTS—9TH PAGE—4th, 5th and 6th cols.
ASTROLOGY—2D PAGE—6th col.
BILLIARDS—1ST PAGE—6th col.
BOARDERS WANTED—12TH PAGE—4th col.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—12TH PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2D PAGE—1st col.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—8TH PAGE.
BUSINESS NOTICES—7TH PAGE—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2D PAGE—1st col.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—12TH PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
CLOTHING—12TH PAGE—6th col.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—12TH PAGE—3d col.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—12TH PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
COUNTRY BOARD—12TH PAGE—5th col.
DANCING ACADEMIES—1ST PAGE—3d col.
DENTISTRY—1ST PAGE—5th col.
DRY GOODS—1ST PAGE—6th col.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—2D PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—12TH PAGE—5th col.
EXCURSIONS—9TH PAGE—6th col.
FINANCIAL—8TH PAGE.
FOR SALE—1ST PAGE—3d col.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—2D PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
FURNITURE—2D PAGE—6th col.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—12TH PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
HELP WANTED—MALES—12TH PAGE—3d col.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—1ST PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
HOTELS—12TH PAGE—5th col.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C. WANTED—2D PAGE—6th col.
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—2D PAGE—1st col.
LEGAL NOTICES—1ST PAGE—5th col.
LOST AND FOUND—1ST PAGE—1st col.
MACHINERY—1ST PAGE—6th col.
MARBLE MANTELS—1ST PAGE—5th col.
MEDICAL—8TH PAGE—6th col.
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING—1ST PAGE—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—10TH PAGE—6th col.
MUSICAL—1ST PAGE—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—7TH PAGE—6th col.
PERSONAL—1ST PAGE—1st col.
PIANOFORTES ORGANS, &C.—1ST PAGE—6th col.
POOL SELLING—1ST PAGE—2d col.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—1ST PAGE—5th col.
PROPOSALS—12TH PAGE—6th col.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—12TH PAGE—1st col.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—2D PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—2D PAGE—2d col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—2D PAGE—2d col.
REWARDS—1ST PAGE—1st col.
SALES AT AUCTION—1ST PAGE—4th and 5th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—11TH PAGE, and 12TH PAGE—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—12TH PAGE—2d col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—1ST PAGE—1st and 2d cols.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—1ST PAGE—2d col.
STORAGE—9TH PAGE—6th col.
THE TRADES—12TH PAGE—3d and 4th cols.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—2D PAGE—2d and 3d cols.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—12TH PAGE—6th col.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—2D PAGE—5th and 6th cols.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—1ST PAGE—5th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—2D PAGE—6th col.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—2D PAGE—1st col.
WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—9TH PAGE—6th col.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—10TH PAGE—6th col.

PERSONAL.

BL——DE.—WE ARE ALL GOING TO THE CLOSING French fancy dress ball at Irving Hall to-night. FANNIE.

C. G. H.—TUESDAY MATINEE; ADMIRER DESIRES acquaintance of young lady who danced with jumping rope and took part in the beautiful 7. If agreeable address H. E. B., box 124 Uptown office.

CLARK'S RESTAURANT.—TWO LADIES SITTING near the door, about 2 o'clock, yesterday; lady with purple silk, gent whom she noticed at cash desk would like to become acquainted, if agreeable, please address YOURS TRULY, Herald Uptown Branch.

DOUGLAS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.—IF ROBERT Douglas, a native of Perth, Scotland, and some time in the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., will communicate with the subscriber he will hear of something to his advantage. JOHN KIPPEN, Solicitor, Perth, Scotland.

DEMPSEY, JERSEY CITY.—LETTER RECEIVED; it will be to your advantage to write more fully, in strict confidence, to agent personally.

DAISY.—ARRANGED FOR THE FUN, ARGYLE Soiree Dansante to-night; expect good time. DOC.

F. M. WOULD WISH TO SEE J. MC. AT 32 1ST ST.

FIVE AND TWO ARE SEVEN.—TUESDAY AFTERnoon; I must have misunderstood you. A note addressed to H. J. HOWARD, Brooklyn Post office, appointing an interview, will remove all impediments to our better acquaintance.

FIFINE—DEAR, I AM THINKING OF YOU CONstantly. X 177.

ELEGANCE—WILL I SEE YOU TO-DAY, AT 1 o'clock, at same place? Answer.

IF THE CARMAN WHO REMOVED THINGS FROM basement of 101 West 40th st., Tuesday night or Wednesday morning will address W. D., 699 6th av., he will be liberally rewarded.

IN—NEVER MIND THE WEATHER; ARGYLE "Soiree Dansante" to-night; arrived in town yesterday. PHILADELPHIA.

INION—HAST THOU FORGOT? DIANA.

POOL—GLEASON'S BILLIARD ROOMS, BOWERY and Nassau.

PRINCESS ROYAL, APRIL 3.—DARK EYES, BEhind box curtains; one of two friends desires acquaintance; describe hat. ADMIRER, box 124 Herald Uptown office.

SINGLE BLESSEDNESS. PLEASE COMMUNICATE with B. T. & S. I., Herald office.

VELVET IN GLASS—VELVET IN GLASS.—88 CHAMbers st., 7 doors west of Broadway.

WILL YOUNG LADY WHO CROSSED FULTON Ferry on Tuesday morning and took Myrtle avenue car, learn interview with gentleman noticed her on the boat and sat opposite her in the car; also noticed her again in the afternoon on Fulton st., New York? Address, stating some incident to avoid mistake, LAWYER, Herald office.

WILL PARTY WHO TOOK LADY'S WALLET IN Union square return papers by mail to 216 West 36th st.? F. C. SMITH.

WALKURE, TUESDAY.—WILL THE LADY CONFER a favor by writing to the gentleman who entered the Academy at the same moment, describing her costume particular known only to herself. Address MERCI, Herald Uptown office.

$10 BONUS FOR FOUR RESERVED SEATS FOR the Children's Carnival, April 5. Address box 3,566 New York Post office.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.—WILL THE YOUNG LADY allow the gentleman an opportunity to apologize for his remark to her yesterday morning? Please address box 137 Herald Uptown office, stating when and where, and quoting the expression to avoid mistake.

$25 PREMIUM WILL BE GIVEN FOR A GOOD $25 box for the Children's Carnival, April 5. Address box 3,566 New York Post office.

179.—LETTER RECEIVED, WAITED IN ALL DAY yesterday and evening; expect you to-morrow, and will make further arrangements.

LOST AND FOUND.

BRACELET LOST—GOING FROM WEST 10TH ST. to Academy of Music, marked "Jessie A. Pess." Suitable reward by returning to owner 23 West 16th st.

LOST—BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND 43D AND Grand Central depot, a small gold and enamelled watch, studded with eight pearls. The finder will be rewarded by addressing A., box 209 Herald office.

LOST—A LARGE CAMEO BREASTPIN. REWARD $3 Left pressed to 152 East Houston st., New York, or 53 Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D.

LOST YESTERDAY—A SMALL GOLD ENAMELED Watch and brass key, back of; inside a pressed Violet; suitable reward. 109 West 20th st.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A LOCKET, WITH MONOgram C. M. and a lady's likeness inside. C. H. MORLATH, 409 24 av.

$50 REWARD FOR THE DIPLOMA AND OTHER Papers from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, belonging to Zadok Thornton Daniel; lost on Broadway and Union square, April, 1876. Address Z. T. DANIEL, 911 H st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AFFLICTED—SPEEDY CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL special complaints by Dr. GRINDLE, 142 West 48th st.

ATTENTION!—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSpital experience; diseases of men a specialty. Consultation free. Dr. JACOBY, 161 Bleecker st.

A.—THEODORE ZSCHOCH, Havana Banker and Broker, removed from 116 Nassau st. to 23 Pine st., opposite Post office.

AFFLICTED, ATTENTION!—SUFFERERS FROM a premature decline, nervous and physical prostration, postmaturation of the brain, or any complaint arising from indiscretion, should consult Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, 25 years' skilled and successful practice; cure guaranteed in every case treated. Office 142 West 48th st.

B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st. (basement), ——— buy and sell Spanish Bonds, Spanish Gold and Havana Bank Bills; drafts on Havana issued and negotiated.

CONGRESS WATER DEPOT—IN QUANTITIES TO Consult. Assortment of fine Wine and Liquors. N. VAN BEIL, 88 Chambers st.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Office hours from 8 to 3.

DR. WEST, 45 BLEECKER ST., NEAR BROADway.—Extensive London hospital practice. Consultation free in all complaints.

DIVORCES SPEEDILY OBTAINED WITHOUT PUBlicity; desertion, incompatibility, other causes; having unusual advantages success assured; advice free. ISAAC G. BOYCE, Lawyer, 297 Broadway.

DISEASES OF MEN REQUIRING SKILFUL AND confidential treatment a specialty.—J. JACQUES, M.D., 6 East 9th st., near Broadway, New York. Office hours, 10 till 2 and 5 to 8 P. M.

ELECTRIC BELTS FOR PREMATURE DEBILITY.—Gentlemen, call or send for circulars. Dr. KARR, 832 Broadway, New York.

FOR STOMACH, LIVER OR KIDNEY DISEASES use BROUGHTON'S Invigorating Syrup, 25c. Advice free. 405 Bremer st.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising 3 series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indispensably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, Dr. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 61 East 10th st., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN DESIRING ADVICE OR assistance in any matter professionally or otherwise, address BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Herald Uptown office.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE Company.—An election for five trustees of the fourth class and to fill a vacancy and for three inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, April 11, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary.

VITAL MAGNETISM.—MAGNETIC AND ECLECTIC Bath; male and female attendance. C. A. BARNES, M. D., Manager, 222 West 37th st.

$750,000.—J. DUFF & CO., BANKERS, 42 Nassau st., corner Liberty, New York. Spanish Gold, Silver, Havana Bank Notes bought and sold. Havana Prize Tickets cashed.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE AND BEAUTIFUL silver skye terrier, 14 months old; he is very genile and tractable and has no unpleasant habits. Address A. A. A., Herald office.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL AND HANDSOME SKYE Terriers. 148 East 36th st., stable 10.

POOL SELLING.

TATTERSALL'S TURF AGENCY, 1,227 BROADWAY.—Mobile Races April 2, 3 and 4.

TURF AGENCY, 19 WEST 28TH ST.—MOBILE RACES April 2, 3 and 4.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, &C. AT VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S AUCTION MART, 110, 112 East 13th st., near 4th av., TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 6th April, at 10 o'clock.

PAIR BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; free, prompt drivers; have been used to a family carriage, and warranted kind and true.
BAY HOUSES, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS OLD; has been used by ladies in harness and under saddle; is a prompt, cheerful driver; not afraid of anything; a very superior saddle horse; has no vice or tricks; is kind in single and double harness, and is warranted sound.
ALSO—CLARENCE, 2 BAROUCHES, 6-SEAT ROCKAWAY, TOP WAGON, pole and shafts, CANOPY TOP BASKET PHAETON, with double and single harness; child's seat, morocco trimming; has pole and shafts. Three sets fine double harness; two sets single harness; Three Livery Coats; three sets Blankets; gentleman's Saddle; two ladies' Saddle; boy's Saddle; bridle, &c., &c.
ALSO A YOUNG HANDSOME CHESTNUT GELDING, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; can trot in 3 minutes; is not afraid of anything; stands without tying; is an extra saddle horse; safe for ladies or children to ride or drive; is free from spot or blemish of any description; has a splendid mane and tail, and is warranted sound and kind.
THIS STOCK IS THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN who is giving up his residence in the city, the carriages are all in perfect order and the whole will be sold without reserve. NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE MART.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), AT 11 O'CLOCK. One gray and one brown Horse. One set double Harness. One Top Wagon, nearly new. By order WILLIAM B. WALLIS, Assignee in bankruptcy.

ENTRIES FOR TO-MORROW'S SALE SHOULD BE made this day by 3 P. M. to insure a place on our catalogue.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON, 10, 21, 23 and 25 13th st., 7 to 9 o'clock p. m.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST RELIable House in the City. SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
ARCH. JOHNSTON.
EVERY HORSE THAT IS WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 HOURS TO THREE DAYS or money refunded.
GENTLEMEN HAVING HORSES OR CARRIAGES to sell, or those wishing to buy, will find our business conducted on the same strictly honorable principles which have always governed our house and won the respect and confidence of the entire community.

BLACK GELDING, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 9 YEARS OLD, sound and kind in all kinds of harness, for sale, at 222 Stanton st.

A.—WINDSOR WAGONS, BY BREWSTER, OF 25TH st., with vertical steel plates, the standard of excellence at home and abroad.

A.—COUPES, LANDAULETS, LADIES' PHAETONS; with and without servant's seat, $150; $40,000 worth of carriages. Carriages must be sold to close out. HAM, 656 Broadway.

A STABLE (NO. 19 VESTRY ST.) TO RENT—ROOM for several trucks or coaches; stalls for 12 horses; good loft. Also other small Stables. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY IN COUNTRY WOULD like the use of a good family horse, from 1st May until his fat timoner, for his keep. Address N. H. G., box 402 Post office, New York.

A.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE BY A PARTY going to leave the city, handsome Road Horse, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, warranted sound and kind and to trot a mile in 2:45; Top Buggy and Harness, in good order. Apply to coachman, at stable, 128 East 19th st.

A.—NINE HORSES, 14 TO 16 HANDS HIGH; SUIT any business. 521 West 21st st., 10th av.

A BARGAIN.—SPAN COACH HORSES, 15¾ HANDS, 8 and 9 years, sound; Wood Brothers' Clarence, Sash lined; Brewster improved spring top Road Wagon; double and single Harness. 37 West 26th st.

A.—THREE TOP SECOND HAND PHAETONS, 25 Extra and ones in second hand Wagons, three top Depot Wagons; six four-passenger rockaways, from $40 up; two six-seat Rockaways; one Express Wagon, 2,000 lbs.; one open two-seat Wagon, $60; four sets second hand Coach Harness. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

A SACRIFICE.—20 BUSINESS WAGONS, ALL SIZES, Almost new, from $35 to $125; for express, grocer, butcher, baker, milk, depot, delivery. Wagon manufactory, 226 Spring st.

A GOOD OPEN MILK WAGON, WITH CANS AND Cushion, for 60 cows. Apply 336 East 32d st.

A.—THE RUBBER CUSHIONED AXLE APPLIED to new or old work at a trifling expense compared with the saving it makes in wear and tear; it assures accuracy in the turning of carriages, and is the only means by which a perfectly easy and comfortable riding vehicle can be obtained. Orders promptly executed. W. C. SMITH, 335 and 337 West 52d st.

A HAS A HANDSOME BLANKET COW AND CALF, good milker, for sale. No. 5 West 13th st.

A.—FOR SALE, SIX HORSES, SUITABLE FOR A truck, farmer or any business; warranted sound and good workers; a liberal offer allowed. 36 Bleecker st., near Bowery. Price $50 to $150.

A.—BEAUTIFUL SHIFTING LEATHER TOP PHAEton, pole and shafts, seats four persons; gold mounted house trappings to match; improved spring Top Wagon, Single Harness; all nearly new; sold separately. 127 West 28th st.

AT ANY OFFER, BEAUTIFUL TOP WAGON (Brewster); improved springs, almost new; also two sets fine Harness. Livery stables, 151 West 35th st.

A.—CHEAPEST TOP PONY PHAETON, HARNESS, &c. Blanket, Whip, &c., $130; top Wagon, $115; not soiled. No. 511 6th av.

A THREE-QUARTER LANDAULET, MOVABLE glass front, morocco trimmed; belongs to a private family; first rate order; must be sold this week. At 149 West 35th st.

A TOP WAGON, TOP PHAETON AND HARNESS; must be sold at any offer; they are as good as new. 138 West 31st st.. Also very fast Road Horse.

A.—FOR SALE, SIX HORSES; PRICE, $60, $70, $75, $100 AND $125; suit any business. Inquire 39 South 5th av., near Bleecker.

A FRENCH COUPE, MADE BY MILLION & GURET, A Paris; pole and shafts. No. 5 West 13th st.

A GOOD PONY, THREE OTHER HORSES, YOUNG Lamb for sale, cheap; $85 to $110. 11 Hester st.

A BEAUTIFUL TOP PHAETON, FULL SPRING Buggy nearly new; must be sold; no offer refused. No. 50 West 10th st.

A FOR SALE (PRIVATE)—HORSE AND LIGHT TOP Wagon and Harness. Apply at Sampson's Livery Stable, 148 East 39th st.

A FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 7 years old; suitable for any business, single or double; guarantee to be sound; 7 years old, 15 hands high; in foal, as the owner has no use for them. To be seen at No. 30 South 5th av., until sold, in the blacksmith shop.

A FOR SALE—BLACK CLOTH HORSE COVERS AND Nets for undertakers use. Apply to JAMES HARPER, 103 Court st., Brooklyn.

A FOR SALE.—SINGLE COUPE HARNESS; EXCELlent; mounted in new SILVER PLATE; 7 great chains, &c.

A FOR SALE, CHEAP—TWO NEW ONE HORSE Trucks and Furniture Truck. 177 Prince st.

A FOR SALE—NINE FINE YOUNG AND SOUND Horses, suitable for ice wagons, trucks, grocer, farmer, any business; finely matched pair Mares; warranted. 113 Barrow st.

A FOR SALE—ONE DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, 16¾ hands, a splendid coach horse; also some other work horses, cheap; one saddle Mare, 15 hands. Apply 363 West 42d st.

A FOR SALE—THREE HORSES; TWO OF THEM ARE 15¾ hands high, 6 years old; one can trot a mile in 3 minutes, a good saddle horse and kind and true to ride or drive; the other is 16¼ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for a family horse; are warranted sound; sold for no fault; owner having for Xmas. Apply 149 and 151 Crosby st.

A FOR SALE—FOUR YOUNG HORSES, SUITABLE for truck, grocer, farmer, any business; must sell; warranted. 1,000 Third av.

A FOR SALE—HANDSOME TEAM OF FRENCH CANAdian Ponies, 5 and 6 years old, weigh 2,400 lbs.; warranted without a blemish; also a fine Set of double Harness, imported, nearly new and finished; sold to-day only at 556 10th av., corner 41st st. and 9th av. A bargain.

A FOR SALE CHEAP—HORSE, WAGON AND HARness, separately or together, at 641 1st av., paper store.

A HARNESS, CARRIAGES, &C.—ELEGANT TOP PHAEtons, slightly shop worn; $125; Buggies, Rockaways, &c., cheap. Buggy Harness, $11; light Double, $35; Coach, Farm, Express Harness, &c., equally low.
ARCH. JOHNSTON.
JUST ARRIVED FROM CLYDE, N. Y.—23 FIRST class coach, road and speed Horses, from 15¾ hands to 16½, hands; of good color and well broken; prices to correspond with their merits. Can be viewed at 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120 West 46th st., between 6th and 7th avs.
WM. H. SAUNDERS.

MUST SELL.—HANDSOME TOP PHAETON AND Harness, nearly new; also fastest Road Horse in the city. 142 West 37th st.

NEW EXPRESS WAGON, $100; PHAETONS $150; Grocery, $150; 2-seat Wagon, $75; Business Wagons, all kinds; cost, $55. 355 West 52d st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NEAR 5TH AV. IN 44TH st.; seven stalls; rent reasonable to good tenant. Apply 15 Park av.

SACRIFICE.—$65, PONY MARE, SUIT CHILDREN; $60, new light Business Wagon; $40, $55, Horses suit any business. 257 West 19th st.

STABLE TO LET—10 STALLS, 478 WATER ST., NEAR Pike. Apply J. M'KENNY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.
50 Top Wagons and Phaetons, two Coupes, three 6-passenger Rockaways, three Cabriolets, extension top Phaeton, T Cart, Pony Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Clarences, two jump seat Buggies, 6-passenger half top Phaetons, Turnout seat Phaeton and other Vehicles.
A. S. FLANDRAU,
372 and 374 Broome st. (old stand of Brewster & Co.)

STABLE AND COTTAGE.—THE PREMISES 225 EAST 50th st., for private Stable; stalls for four horses, &c.; Cottage, with separate entrance and three rooms. Apply to BENJAMIN TAUBUM, 36 Stuyvesant st.

STABLE TO LET—7 TO 11 STALLS; FIRST FLOOR; also wagon room. 431 West 24th st.

TEAM OF SOUND AND STYLISH BAY HORSES with Harness and Coupe Rockaway at low price; together or singly, at WILSON'S, 240 West 28th st.

TAKE NOTICE.—JUST ARRIVED, AT NO. 19 EAST 130th st., second car load of the finest Coach and T Cart Horses to be found in Western New York.
B. J. CONKLIN.

TEAM GOOD HORSES—SUIT FARMER, ANY BUSIness; $80; each; sound Mare, $85; new top Delivery Wagons, $80, $125. 47th av.

WANTED—TWO HORSES, THREE COWS, TWO Pigs, five Sheep and one Spring Farm Wagon; must be low for cash. Address M. C. HAMBLER, Post office, Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED—A LANDAU OR LANDAULET, IN EXchange for an endowment paid up Insurance Policy, in the Traveller's, of Hartford. Address HARTFORD, Herald office.

WANTED—PASTURE FOR A TEAM OF HORSES, not too far from the city. Address box 4,896 New York Post office.

6 HORSES, SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS; ANY trial given; no fair offer refused. 231 5th av.

$35.—GOOD CITY BUILT FULL SPRING ROAD $35. Wagon; fine order; also dozen others. 124 West 19th st.

$45 FOR A NICE LIGHT TOP BUSINESS WAGON; $45 also Harness; bargains; 349 West 35th st.

200 NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, Road Wagons, Phaetons and Express Wagons for sale at Major BARKER'S, corner of Broadway and 39th st.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM, BEST STAND IN Brooklyn, for sale at great sacrifice. Particulars of MITCHELL, 77 Cedar st.

A BARGAIN.—RETAIL AND WHOLESALE MILK Route; good Horse and Wagon; must be sold on account of sickness. D. DOSCHER, 429 West 54th st.

A LONG ESTABLISHED AND WELL KNOWN Wholesale and retail business, connected with the liquor trade, in Brooklyn, for sale. For particulars apply to C. B. KROGSGAARD, 64 Wall st., New York.

AN ESTABLISHED PROMINENT AND MOST CENtrally located Restaurant in the city. JAMES CAGNEY, 15 Abingdon square.

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, BEST PART of West st., for sale; reasonable terms; satisfactory reasons for selling. BLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS, CORNER A. Liquor Stores, Groceries, Meat Markets, Bakeries. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar st.

A RARE CHANCE.—LAGER BEER RESTAURANT, Ale House, Concert, Club and Assembly Room; established paying well; best location; will sell whole or half interest. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar st.

A SPLENDID WINE ROOM; DOES A FIRST CLASS 4 day business; one of the best locations down town, near the Cotton and Maritime exchanges, to let, cheap. Address WINE ROOM, Herald office.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, LONG LEASE, LOW A rent, as a sacrifice; rare chance. McDONNELL, 50 Chatham st.

AN OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE ON 9TH AV., A near 20th st., doing a good trade. Apply to S. M. CHRISTALLER, 4 Abingdon square, 17 Abingdon square.

A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM SHIRT BUSINESS AT A sacrifice; six years established; everything in first class order; machines, cutting tables (12), handsome showcases; all will be sold for $2000. Call and learn particulars. PAILOR SHIRT FACTORY, 384 Bowery, up stairs.

BUTCHER'S SHOP WITH PROVISION STORE; NET Profits monthly, $180; price very low. LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS BLACK WALNUT FIXtures, comprising Till Counters, Side Counters in movable sections, Toy and Side Racks, Show Cases, Glove Cabinets and wire Partition. G. H. & E. J. WITHAUS, 496 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MEAT AND VEGETAble Market, doing a large business; must be sold on account of ill health of proprietor. 94 Monticello av., Jersey City Heights.

FOR SALE—A COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOM; furniture and fixtures complete; good kitchen. Apply to JESSE HART 66 Vesey st.

FOR SALE—A BRAND NEW UNDERTAKERS PEDestal, show case and other fixtures pertaining to the business. Apply 674 3d av., in the store.

FOR SALE—$10,000; LEASE, FIXTURES AND FURniture of a well appointed Hotel; best location for transient and permanent guests. Inquire F. UNBEKANT, 12 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZE ALLEGRETTI ICE box. Inquire at 97 6th av.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL of the oldest established Confectionery, Ice Cream and Toy Store, in the most flourishing city on the Hudson; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address box 182 Herald office.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM Business; will sell one or two of the best Stands in Brooklyn; one with steam power and everything complete for manufacturing. For particulars apply at 429 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LAGER BEER AND LIQUOR SALOON, in first class locality, four years' lease from May 1. Apply 59 GOUVERNEUR st., 3 James slip.

FOR SALE—AT 282 10TH AV., A TIN SHOP, STOCK and Tools, established eight years, for $350.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE NEATEST RESTAURANT, Lunch and Oyster House in this city; thoroughly first class; fixtures, with 1 room, over rooms, side and rear; cheap rent; complete and perfect; furniture in dwelling part not for sale; the greatest bargain for cash on earth. Apply on premises, 250 Hudson st., from 12 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—OFFICE FURNITURE AND fixtures suitable for any business, but especially adapted to the Tea business. Also all the appliances necessary for repacking, relacing and packet tea business. An excellent opportunity for those wishing to engage in the above business. Call between 10 and 3 P. M. SILAS LUDLAM, Assignee, 79 Water st., N. Y.

MIRROR, MARBLE TOP BUREAU, OR AN ETAgere, at great sacrifice if sold to-day. 40 Clinton place.

MILK ROUTE AND DEPOT FOR SALE.—INQUIRE AT 1,227 BROADWAY, 19 WEST 28TH ST.

OFFICE PARTITION FOR SALE; IN GOOD ORDER; very cheap. C. C. SHEPHERD, 178 Centre st.

ONE OF THE BEST WELL-PAYING LAUNDRIES IN the city, a bargain, ill health the cause, and a good boarding house. WILLIAM, Auctioneer, 218 West 13th st.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.—TWO HANDSOME Side Showcases and Counters for sale by DUNLAP & CO., 589 Broadway.

THE FIXTURES AND LEASE OF AN OLD ESTABlished fancy Goods Store for sale. Address C. L. LAMPMAN, 334 River st., Troy, N. Y.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A FINE CIGAR and Tobacco Store; best part 3d av.; rent very moderate. Only actual buyers may apply. KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Building.

$250 WILL PURCHASE A GOOD CORNER Grocery, in thriving neighborhood. GAFFNEY & SMITH, 17 Centre st.

MACHINERY.

THE HERALD OFFERS TWO SINGLE BULLOCK Perfecting Presses for sale cheap. They are capable of printing 24 to 30 copies per minute of an eight page paper, and both sides at once, and can be speeded to 10,000 if necessary. The working roller is carved four rows to the 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 7 feet high. The labor required to operate these two presses is four men (or boys) and a foreman.

Accompanying these presses, which are capable of printing 14,000 an hour, we will throw in one Wetting Machine and the following

LIST OF STEREOTYPE MACHINERY BELONGING TO THE HERALD:

1 Furnace, with Metal Pot and Bonnet;
2 Casting Boxes, one of which is riveted;
2 Finishing Boxes, made of iron;
2 Shaving Machines,
1 Tail Cutter,
1 Hood for shaving plates on and
6 Knives for shaving machine.

The lowest cash price for the entire machinery and presses is $15,000. The machinery alone cost originally $35,000. They can be seen every morning at work on our daily edition.

The price of a single press, without the Stereotype Machinery, is $9,000.

The reason for selling these presses is that our immense circulation compels us to use the improved double Bullock press.

These presses are suitable for printing a paper the size of the Tribune or Times, or a paper of any smaller dimensions. Address JAMES GORDON BENNETT, New York Herald.

A. S. CAMERON'S PATENT SPECIAL STEAM PUMP is the standard of excellence at home and abroad. Works foot of East 23d st., New York.

FOR SALE—GROOVED WHEEL HOISTING Machine for operating by power, foot and hand; also one friction Hoisting Drum; complete. ROPER COLORIC ENGINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 91 Washington st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A SECOND HAND first class Lee & Larned Steam Fire Engine. Address G. R., 2,119 Spring Garden st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SURE CURE FOR SLIPPING BELTS. Sutton's Patent Pulley Cover (rubber). It is warranted to transmit 33 per cent more power than any other pulley—that is, it will do twice the work before the belt will slip; 30 days' trial. Send for circular. A. W. BILLINGS, box 3,261 Post office, city.

WANTED—A 10 OR 12X24 HORIZONTAL STEAM engine. Only cheap engine and those that can sell cheap need answer, with description and price. A. B., box 115 Herald office.

WANTED—A CIRCULAR ENGINE TURNING LATHE for gold cases. Address TURNER, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STOVE CAULDRON, with inside copper Kettle; name lowest price. ZINCI, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE CHEAP—A HOE LETTER Press, not less than 11x15 inches in size. State lowest price and where to be seen. H., box 203 Herald office.

10 HORSE BAXTER, 15 HORSE BOILER, FOR SALE cheap. 67 Murray st.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL, RE moved to No. 685 5th av.; spring term now commencing. For particulars apply at the Academy. Private lessons every day.

A.—CARTER'S DANDING ACADEMY, NO. 8 UNION A square; open all summer; private lessons any hour; glove specialty.

FERNANDO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, 55TH ST., 3D av.—Receptions, Thursdays; ball quarters; spring term. Circulars at Private Academy, 57 East 59th st. Private lessons; glide waltz, specialty.

SAUSER'S DANCING ACADEMIES, 55 WEST 33D; 114 East 13th.—PRIVATE LESSONS any hour. CIRCULARS, 212 East 11th.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.—TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER, old stand of 1 Nassau st. ——— THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesroom 37 Nassau st. ——— LARGE SALE OF CARPETS, ENGLISH BODY Brussels, velvet, ingrain, Stair Carpets and Oilcloths; great quantity of second hand furniture, painted and enamelled Cottage Sets, Pillows, Mattresses and Bolsters; several antique Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Basement and Dining room Furniture; a lot of Crockery, Glass and Chinaware, with which the sale will commence; also a lot of Office Desks, Railings, Counters, &c.

A.—NOW ON EXHIBITION at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., one of the FINEST and most ATTRACTIVE collections of modern OIL PAINTINGS that have been offered anywhere this season, embracing entirely new pictures of the American, Belgian, French and Italian schools, to be sold at auction THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW, APRIL 5 AND 6, AT 12½ O'CLOCK. ADAM SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 47 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, INLAID WALNUT CHAMBER SETS, STEINWAY 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO, Oil Paintings, Statuary, &c., in excellent condition. PARLORS CONTAIN PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM SUITS, richly carved rosewood and walnut frames, covered in crimson, tan and gold brocade, satin and cotelaine; Turkish and Spanish Lounges, Rugs, inlaid mahogany and gilt Centre and Consols Tables, rosewood Etageres, Cabinets, French plate Mirrors, lace Curtains, French Nautes Sets, sixty-day Clocks, Musical Instruments, velvet Rugs, Ornaments, handsome inlaid Library and Secretaire Bookcases, choice Books, Library Tables, elegant Turkish suit (seven pieces), Lady's Writing Desk, Statuary, Works of Art. ELABORATE CHAMBER SUITS, consisting of solid walnut and rosewood Bedsteads, handsomely inlaid and gilt; Dressing Case to match; fine Armoire-a-Glace, Commode, Bureaus, Washstands, marble top Tables, Chairs, Rockers, 35 fine hair and spring Mattresses; also plain single and double Bedsteads, feather Pillows, Bolsters, Bed Linen, Toilet Sets, rep and plush Suits, inlaid French walnut and gilt Extension Tables, Dining Room Furniture—viz., inlaid French walnut and gilt Sideboard, two Extension tables, Cane

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

A FULL SIZED FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House on the west side of Madison av., between 61st and 62d sts., for sale at a very low price; the house was built in the most thorough manner, by days' work, for owner's use, and is finished in first class in every respect; or will be rented for two or more years, with mirrors and gas fixtures. Apply to owner, AUG. J. BROWN, 34 Pine st.

AT LESS THAN COST—22 WEST 40TH ST., THE lovely one of eight new houses remaining in the block; built by Cornelius O'Reilly, with extension; elegantly finished.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS IS SPECIALLY CALLED to the new Houses just completed on Madison av. and 68th st., Lenox Hill. Will be sold cheap. Inspect them. WM. Buckley, Esq., architect. They are perfect in design and finish; the ground is natural soil; perfect drainage and ventilation. Apply on premises, on premises.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOUR STORY BROWN Astone House on 51st st., near 5th av., 21x56x100; also on 48th st., 20x53x100. S. EDDY, 145 Broadway, room 32.

AN EXTRA SIZE CORNER DWELLING ON IRVING Aplace, with fine stable attached, in complete order throughout, for sale low.
W. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, or 33 East 17th st.

A.—PRINTED LISTS COMPLETE, AT 4 PINE OR 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House; cabinet finish; splendid mirrors; fine view of Central Park; will rent part unfurnished entrance; will be sold low; a decided bargain. Inquire on premises, 1,037 Madison av.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW PRICE, THE ELEGANT four story brown stone House, No. 153 West 48th st., in perfect order; Columbia College lease, $350 ground rent for full size lot. Inquire on the premises, or of L. & S. WORMSER, Arcade Building, corner Nassau and Liberty sts.

FOR SALE—9 WEST 36TH ST., 25 FEET, FOUR story high stoop brown stone; first class in construction, condition and location. ELIAS G. BROWN, owner, 20 Nassau st., or 9 West 36th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HANDSOME FOUR STORY brown stone House 107 East 57th st. (wide street); built for owner's use; partly or wholly furnished if required. Apply as above, before 12 or after 3.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURing Property, situate No. 360 Sixth st., between Government and Jackson sts., recently occupied as sugar refinery, being 70 feet on South st., by 140 feet deep, running through to Front st.; substantial foundation walls, with large chimney, together with steam engine, boilers, &c., now on the premises; also right to water front, where merchandise can be received or delivered without expense of cartage. This property will be sold or leased for a long term of years, or a building erected to suit tenant if desired. Apply
CUCKERHAUSEN BROTHER,
87 Wall st.

NO. 13 EAST 61ST ST.—THE CHEAPEST CABINET finished House in the market for cash, 25x80x100.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP, THE ONLY TWO 7 Lots left on 57th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Apply 107 East 57th st.

$15,500.—46TH ST., 5TH AND MADISON AVS.; four story high stoop brown stone House, price $14,950. Apply 207 West 38th st.

East Side.

BARGAIN, $14,500.—THE BEAUTIFUL THREE Astory brown stone House 217 East 61st st. Open all day.

A BARGAIN.—BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, FOUR Astory French Flat House No. 200 East 59th st.
SAMUEL EDDY, 145 Broadway, room 32.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 239 EAST 24TH ST., cheap; also two Houses and Lot, 613-615 3d av. Inquire 313 3d av.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT Private Dwelling, 20x50x100, in Charles st., New York. Address NECESSITY, Herald office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE ESTATE, House and lot, No. 150 East 45th st. Apply to executor, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—TWO FOUR STORY Brown stone front Houses; size 20x52 feet; lots 100 feet; two rooms finished in hard wood; Nos. 127 and 129 East 63d st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Apply to R. MORRISON, owner, No. 1,011 3d av.

FOUR FULL LOTS—SOUTHEAST CORNER 3D AV. and 97th st., ready for building; will sell low or exchange.
JOHN S. PIRRIE, owner, 5 Pine st.

West Side.

A BARGAIN—$15,000 (IF SOLD THIS WEEK).—THE A four-story brown stone House 204 West 42d st., in complete order; well adapted for a physician; terms to suit. Apply to owner.

A PRIVATE STABLE, 116 WEST 50TH; COACHman's rooms; all improvements; price, $9,000. LESTER (owner), 232 West 52d.

FOR SALE—TWO FIVE STORY BROWN STONE French flat Houses, 8th av., near 57th st.; will take Lots or small Place in or country in part payment. Address 207 West 38th st.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House on West 31st st.; 25x50, lot 100; 33 rooms, in fine order; gas and water; rent $2,000; price $14,250. Inquire 350 West 32d st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Three story brown stone House, 20 feet wide, 45th st., Broadway and 8th av.; leasehold. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,488 Broadway, near 44th st. Open evenings.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOUR STORY BROWN stone trimming House No. 136 West 12th st., 25x50x103.5; 11 rooms; all improvements; good order; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR STORY FIRST class house 220 West 58th st.; 20x55. Inquire 151 West 48th st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, SPACIOUS grounds, beautifully laid out, 10 miles st.; value $60,000; rent $1,500.
A. DAILEY, 665 5th av.

MUST BE SOLD RIGHT AWAY—THREE STORY House, 9th av.; also a full Lot.
WALTER MONTAGUE, 223 9th av.

$2,500 WILL BUY THE TWO STORY HOUSE No. 457 West 26th st.; leasehold. Apply JACOB ROSENFIELD, 304 West 27th st.

Miscellaneous.

A CORNER FOR SALE—RENTING FOR 11 PER Acent at the present reduced rents; not much cash required; no exchange. Principals please address JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

$12,500.—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop; every improvement; cost $18,000; $7,000 can remain. Address box 3,606 Post office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

BRICK LIVERY STABLE, NO. 434 9TH AV., BROOKlyn, for sale or exchange for city or country property; stalls for forty horses; has been long established; stock may also be had on favorable terms. Apply to D. H. STONE, 192 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HOUSE, TWO STORY Sattic basement brick House, having all improvements; fine location; for $2,500; worth $4,000.
MILLER & MOLLOY, 202 Broadway.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—SMALL LOT, ON HIGH Ground; beautifully located; old part; about five minutes' walk from the main entrance. Apply to or address OWNER, 163 West 4th st.

$6,500.—HANDSOME THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick; five minutes from City Hall.
RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

AT TARRYTOWN—TO RENT, FURNISHED, IMMEDIate possession, very low rents, Cottages and two Cottages. S. EMERSON, 650 6d av.

SUPERIOR GRANITE QUARRY TO DISPOSE OF, Sconvenient for shipping the stone by water or rail. Inquire first house from Broadway and Alexander.

TO RENT AT TARRYTOWN—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 11 rooms; rent mostly board of one person. Apply to Rev. K. ALLEN, Tarrytown, or C. H. OLIVER, 162 Broadway, New York.

WESTCHESTER, HUDSON RIVER AND JERSEY Property for sale and to rent. Printed lists to any address. J. B. TIBBITS & SON, 191 Broadway, room 1.

YONKERS.—A DOUBLE HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, MODern improvements, good neighborhood, to rent fully furnished or for sale cheap.
JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

$35 PER MONTH FOR A COTTAGE OF 12 ROOMS, $40 minutes from City Hall, 3 from depot; good neighborhood; 30 trains daily; will sell, or exchange for city Property. Dr. SMITH, 231 West 22d st.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a Brass Foundry, with fixtures complete, in Jersey City. Inquire of CHARLES PARKINS, 54½ Morris st., Jersey City, N. J.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY, L. I.

TO LET, SEVERAL ELEGANT and CONVENIENT DWELLINGS, fitted for winter and summer residence, with all the modern improvements, including gas and water from public works, gardens, &c.

RENT from $250 to $1,000 per annum, according to size and quality of house and grounds.

TRAINS BY Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad, via Long Island City or Hunter's Point, at 9:00 A. M., 12:32, 2:05, 3:32, 4:03, 5:03, 6:05 and 7:05 P. M. Returning, 6:36, 7:27, 8:36 and 10:27 A. M., 2:20, 4:58, 6:29 and 9:40 P. M. week days.

SUNDAY TRAINS, 9:35 A. M. and 4:33 P. M., returning 6:22 A. M. and 4:41 P. M. with connections from foot of 34th st., leaving fifteen minutes previously. Splendid cars, beautiful ride and unsurpassed hotel and restaurant near the station.

APPLY to W. R. HINSDALE, Manager, at office adjacent to railroad station.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—TO RENT, SEVERAL FURnished and unfurnished Houses; modern improvements; charmingly located; unexceptionable neighborhood; reduced rents. JAMES M. TAYLOR, 115 Pine st.

A SPLENDID PLACE FOR POULTRY—HOUSE, 12 Acres, barn and outbuildings, fruit, at Little Falls station, N. J., one hour from city; $100 annually. OTIS T. BEDELL, owner, 67 East 10th st., New York.

AT NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON—TWO HOUSES TO Arent, of 8 and 11 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for season or year; near station and landing; rents low. Apply to M. E. ENGLISH, near depot, Nyack, N. Y., or to HUDSON, 254 West 24th st.

A JERSEY FARM AND GOOD TEXAS LANDS (FREE) Ato exchange for Boiler and Machinery for Grinding Corn. HENRY TAPPEN, 29 New Church st., New York.

COTTAGE—UNFURNISHED, 11 ROOMS; LARGE Grounds; Nyack, river front; boating, bathing; terms liberal. AMSLER, 36 Vesey.

EAGLE ROCK COTTAGES, ORANGE MOUNTAIN, 2,000 feet elevation, overlooking Llewellyn Park; finest air, water, view; 30 minutes; three railroad routes; omnibus. Mrs. MABEE, Orange, N. J.

ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE, FURNISHED, OVERlooking Hudson; 29 miles; will take rent in Board.
A. KARPING, 79 Cedar st.

FARM—120 ACRES, NEAR MORRISTOWN; LARGE Mansion, 12 rooms; substantial buildings; 80 acres cultivation; balance wood; plenty fruit, $11,000.
J. CONDUCT, 25 Pine.

FARM TO LEASE—200 ACRES, FIVE YEARS OR less; 27 miles; on railroad. OLIVER, 162 Broadway.

FAMILY HOTEL, FURNISHED—PLEASANTLY SITUated; stabling, fine grounds; low rent; Hudson River. Owner, Herald Uptown office.

FOR SALE—TWO HOURS FROM 42D ST. A FINE Farm in good condition, of 90 acres, with a four-gable slate roof House, beautifully finished in black walnut, large barn, &c.; buildings new and built by day's work in first manner. The Mill River runs through the farm. Abstract of title for 100 years; free of all incumbrance; price $16,000; terms to suit. Address H. RUTHINSON, North Stamford, Fairfield county, Conn.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—AT SYOSSET, L. I., A Farm of 50 acres good land, plenty of fruit; well watered; within one mile of depot. For particulars apply on premises or address JOHN S. CHESHIRE, Syosset, L. I.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND VILLAS AT FAIR Houses, to suit purchasers; easy grounds; all improvements; low prices; small payments. S. WELLS, 161 Broadway, and owners, depot for evergreens and landscape architecture, 164 5th av.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY, OR WILL EXchange for Merchandise or any retail business in this city or Brooklyn. McDONNELL, 50 Chatham st.

FOR SALE AT ONE-HALF ORIGINAL COST—VALuable Farms in the Yazoo and Philadelphia valley; new line railroad, 18 miles from Philadelphia; 26 acres, brick building, 60 rooms; fine, shaded lawn; high, healthful location; well adapted for school, sanitarium or first class boarding.
H. B. EASTBURN,
22 North 7th st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN GOSHEN, ORANGE County, N. Y., a modern Residence, containing 13 rooms, two acres of land; choice fruit; five minutes' walk from depot, two hours from New York by late fast express train. $350. Apply to W. C. BROWN, United States Express office, 82 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE, LET OR EXCHANGE—UNFURNISHED Cottage, at Orange; healthy location; terms liberal. AMBLER, 36 Vesey.

HOTEL NEAR NEWBURG, DOING GOOD BUSINESS, will be sold cheap if called for at once; 15 acres of choice land, good outbuildings, fruit and shade; terms easy. Address S. B. GARDNER, Newburg, N. Y.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!—PRINTED LISTS, 43 Acres, in Bucks county (the garden of Pennsylvania), 2 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining flourishing town; five minutes' walk to four offices, church, schools, stores, &c.; smooth, rich land; farmer's house, commodious and well built; cost over $9,000; handsome brick Mansion, 10 rooms; beautiful shade trees; magnificent barn; carriage, hog and poultry houses; abundance choice fruit; delicious water; location unsurpassed for health, beauty and richness; will be sold for $6,500; worth double; $3,500 cash required, balance in 3 years. NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY, No. 58 Ann st.

STORE AND BASEMENT, MARBLE FRONT BUILding 163 Chambers st., to rent; excellent location for butter, cheese and lard; also three stalls in 57 Chambers st.; very low rents. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—THE BROWN STONE FRONT FOUR STORY and Store, 52 Cliff st.; built in the strongest manner for the Iron Trade. Apply to A. S. WILLIAMS, on premises, or 207 West 38th st.

MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON SOUND, 10 MILES from city; fine, commodious house, extensive piazzas, stables, carriage house, gardener's cottage; also Farms, Houses and Lots, and Lots in Paterson, N. J., to exchange for Clothing and other Merchandise suitable for the Colorado trade. Address or call on A. DRIGGS, 17 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT, UNION HILL, N. J. $2,000.; FOR lease by Farm. JOHN BURNS, 240 West 31st st.

I WILL EXCHANGE FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE House, Madison av., for small House or Store Property, Brooklyn or New York. S. S. MANGAM, 39 Nassau st.

NEWARK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New York city Property; lot 50x200; fronts on Mount Pleasant av.; rears on Broad st.; two stories and attic; hard finish; furnace in cellar to attic; improvements; brand new the house; bath room; good well; two cisterns; laundry and kitchen; barn on rear of lot, four stalls; fruit in abundance. Apply at 230 Mount Pleasant av., Newark, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUSINESS, FURNITURE, LIquors or Goods, a nice Flushing Cottage. Owner, 70 Ann st. House.

UNENCUMBERED STORE PROPERTY, BROOKLYN, centrally located, rent $800; value $6,000; desire farm. SILAS CONDICT, 209 Montague st., Brooklyn.

100 ACRE FARM—ONE HOUR IN NEW JERSEY. JOHN STEGER, 176 Broadway.

$20,000.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, HALF Interest in Manufacturing Business. Address TRANSACTION, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FIVE OR MORE ACRES, WITH MODERN Buildings, within 60 minutes of New York.
D. CURLEY, 12 Centre st.

WANTED—A NEAT WEST SIDE RESIDENCE, worth about $9,000, will give cash and clear unincumbered Home on Jersey City Heights at $7,000 for equity.
GEO. W. HUNT, 111 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING,
Fireproof,
Located on Nassau, Ann and Fulton sts.
First Floor to let; suitable for bankers', insurance offices or lawyers; will be let together or in parts; be altered to suit tenants if desired. Fine offices or stores.
Reasonable rents.
Also some eligible Law Offices to let.
Apply ON THE PREMISES.
Take the elevator. Inquire for janitor.

A FACTORY TO LET—27TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.; five stories; 47x100. Inquire GEORGE BLOOMFIELD, No. 257 Pearl st.

A.—LOW RENT, STORE AND BASEMENT, 25X75, AT A No. 6 Reade st., one block from Broadway, with or without steam power. Apply on the premises to JANES & LEYPOLDT.

A.—TO RENT VERY LOW, FOUR STORY STORE A No. 69 Washington st.; now occupied by R. F. Babbitt & Co. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

A.—TO CABINET MAKERS, &C.—AT REDUCED A rent, the First, Second and Third lofts 24 West 31st st.; superior light, elevator, office.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

A.—CORNER STORES ON CANAL ST. TO RENT; A also other Stores; from $250 upward.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

A LODGING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT TO RENT, A junction of Canal and Watts sts.; 47 rooms; Stores and Cellars; near People's and Park Theatres; three thoroughfare; rents reduced rents. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

A.—LOFTS TO RENT, ON BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE A sts., near the Post office; 18 feet deep; hoistway and entrance on each street; divided to suit; excellent for leather, paper or other trade.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

A.—SPLENDID CORNER LOFTS TO RENT, FRONT A ing on three streets, 20x100; also corner Store and Cellar, 20x60, with use of steam engine, boiler, &c.; moderate rent.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

A.—STORAGE STORE AND BONDED WAREHOUSE A to rent, West st., through over 200 feet to Washington st.; close to all the steamship lines; very moderate rent; also other large Stores. Call at 3 PRICE, 359 Hudson st.

A.—DENTIST'S ROOMS TO LET, CORNER OF 8TH A av. and 34th st., over North River Savings Bank.
WILLIAMS & BANNAN, on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BOWERY (WEST SIDE).—TO LET CHEAP, PREMises 274, occupied last 20 years for dry goods. Apply to owner, 264 West 42d st.

BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.—TWO MAGNIFICENT Barge new Basements; separately; reduced rents.
JOSIAH JEX, 1,255 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.—TWO SUPERB NEW Stores, separately or together; moderate rents.
JOSIAH JEX, 1,255 Broadway.

BUILDING 723 3D AV., NEAR 45TH ST.—PLATE glass front Store and Flat; low rent, $1,350.
L. J. CARPENTER, 2,232 av., Bible House.

DRUGGISTS, GROCERIES.—CONSPICUOUS NORTHwest corner 1st av., 10th st.; Store, cellar.
J. B. EASTBURN,
22 North 7th st., Philadelphia.

FACTORY TO LET—WITH TEN LOTS OF GROUND, one block from Manhattanville depot, 130th st.; Lease at low figure. Apply to W. H. WOOD, 253 Front st., N. Y.

ITS CHEAP AT $12.—THE STORE AND DWELLING 268 3d av. go for it. KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Building.

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT ON 8TH AV., 25X 120; $2,000. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 702 8th av.

LOFTS—50x100, 25X100 AND 22X85, FOR HALF price, 145 and 147 Mulberry st. Steady power; light all round.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM Power; steam power running night and day; good light, water and water closets on each floor. Apply to J. T. PRESTON, 27 Rose st.

LIGHT ROOMS TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER; rent low. DAY & LUDLOW, 209 Pearl st.

SPLENDID FLOORS, 40X80, STEAM HEATING, Power, &c.; 154, 156 West 13th st.

STEAM POWER.—LOFTS, STORES AND BASEments to let, with Steam Power, in Ann, Dey, Fulton and Franklin sts. NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY, No. 58 Ann st.

STORE AND BASEMENT, MARBLE FRONT BUILDing 163 Chambers st., to rent; excellent location for butter, cheese and lard; also three stalls in 57 Chambers st.; very low rents. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—THE BROWN STONE FRONT FOUR STORY and Store, 52 Cliff st.; built in the strongest manner for the Iron Trade. Apply to A. S. WILLIAMS, on premises, or 207 West 38th st.

TO LET—THE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT FACTORY 1,220, 231 and 235 East 41st st.; four stories and cellar; 70x100, with 50-horse steam engine, steam elevators and every convenience; also three adjoining Building, each four stories and basement, 25x50, communicating by steam power with factory. Apply at 220 East 41st st.

TO LET—EAST LOFTS ON SOUTH ST., RUNNING through to Front st., between Jackson and Corlears sts., with the Bulkhead if required. Apply to HENRY & E. M. PEYSER, 74 William st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORE, NO. 127 AV. C, northwest corner, now occupied by J. Stiner & Co. Apply M. DODIN, 153 av. B.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS, CONNECTED, CORNER building, 240 Canal st., with steam, light; very desirable. Inquire of J. H. MONTEATH, 151 Centre st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF BUILDING 205 Canal st., for business purposes. Apply on premises.

TO LET—FLOOR, 17 ANN ST., FOR BUSINESS PURposes; newly painted, &c.; $18. Apply at C. CARKEAU'S office, 419½ Grand st.

TO LET—STANDARD HOUSE, 165 EAST BROADWAY; 3 large dancing hall, meeting rooms, billiard hall, &c. Apply at C. CARKEAU'S office, 419½ Grand st.

TO LET—STORE NORTHWEST CORNER OF DElancey and Ridge sts., with Rooms, very low. Apply at C. CARKEAU'S office, 419½ Grand st.

TO LET—THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 3D AV. AND 124th st., for many years a livery stable stand. Inquire of ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

TO LET—STORE, NO. 418 4TH AV., FOR MANY years occupied by a ladies' hair dresser. Inquire of ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

TO LET—REAR FIVE STORY BUILDING, 50X35; well lighted; also front three story and basement. 188 Wooster st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, STORE AND BASEment. Also two lofts. Well lighted, for light manufacturing; lofts divided to suit parties; heated by steam from basement to top loft. 92 Walker st., New York.

TO LET—THE OLD ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS Store 3041 Third av., corner 141st st. Possession May 1, with counters and shelves, or will be altered to suit any other business; good location. Inquire of owner, over the store, from 9 to 5.

TO LET—A BASEMENT 25X200, WITH STEAM ELEvator, with or without Power, at 308 Madison st., near Grand street ferry.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE STORE AND BASEment, corner Broadway and 50th st. 841 1st av. Apply to F. ZITTEL, 1,026 3d av., or S. AUB, 44 Exchange place.

TO LET CHEAP THREE LARGE LOFTS, WELL lighted, and part of a Store, together or separately, near Broadway and City Hall. Address Z., 3 Printing office.

TO LET—CIGAR STAND IN FIRST CLASS BILLIARD and sample room; splendid show window. Call at 332 5th av.

TO LET, WITH POWER—LOFTS, AT 177 PRINCE ST.

TO LET OR LEASE—ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, with or without steam power, at 340 7th av., corner 29th st.

TO LEASE—A RESTAURANT WITH KITCHEN fixtures and store rooms, in a first class location, on the European plan, on long lease. Inquire at 531 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, HOUSE 4 situated on 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., No. 136; will remodel it for first class boarding House. Inquire 136 East 16th st.

TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR BOARDING, FOUR story high stoop Dwelling 12 Hubert st.; 19 rooms; all improvements; rent $1,200. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

TO RENT LOW—FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, 1,248 Broadway; will be divided if desired. R. HURRY, 20 West 32d st.

UNION SQUARE.—TO LET, THE FIRST CLASS FIVE story brown stone Mansion 35 East 17th st. (known as the Moffat House); this building has a frontage of 44 feet on Union square, is well lighted throughout, and has every modern convenience desirable for business purposes. Apply to T. E. LYON, Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and 19th st.

2 CORNER STORES—RENT $30; ONE BROOKLYN ferry; one corner Frankfort and William sts., Frankfort House.

9D AV., 36TH ST.—CORNER STORE, SUITABLE FOR dry goods, drugs, &c.; rent $1,800.
T. J. DUNKIN, 554 3d av.

259 WILLIAM ST., NEAR PEARL ST.—FOUR story brick Stores, Tenement; rent, $1,400.
L. J. CARPENTER, 2,232 av., Bible House, 175 Wall st.

387 CANAL ST.—STORE 80 FEET DEEP. INQUIRE MILLER & CO., 849 Broadway, near Peoples' Bank.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

ACOMMODIOUS AND HANDSOME HOUSE, NEAR 35th av., the Buckingham and Windsor hotels; moderate rent; furnished. Apply on premises, 20 East 50th st.

A.—PRINTED LISTS COMPLETE, AT 4 PINE OR 33 A East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AT $175—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED MODERN brown stone, 44th st., near Broadway. S. B. GOODALE & CO., 5 West 23d st. (Fifth Avenue Hotel).

FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House to let, furnished, or unfurnished, on 42d st., near Broadway; rent reduced. C. S. PECK, 8 West 28th st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY HIGH stoop stone House, 25x70, full lot, on 25th st., near Broadway. C. S. PECK, 8 West 25th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A RESPONSIble tenant. Call on premises, No. 159 West 22d st.

NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR $1,200; 8 rooms; genteelly located; 307 West 41st st. Apply at above, owner.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, MURRAY A Hill; $150 month; unfurnished, 24 rooms, 18th st., 5th av.

A.—232 EAST 23D ST., FULL SIZED HIGH STOOP A Dwelling, in perfect order; rent very low.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

BARGAINS IN FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses; all locations and prices. RAY & UTLEY, 224 5th av.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR PASSAIC Falls; very healthy location; formerly occupied by Dr. Theuau's family. Address A. B. C., Paterson, N. J., or A. F., 125 West 27th st., New York.

FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR UNION SQUARE; A portion of the rent taken in board. Address, with full particulars, 1,250 Post office, Newark, N. J.

FURNISHED, $1,000.—BROWN STONE FOUR STORY House, choice location; unfurnished, $1,000; or would let half; one block from Broadway. OMAHA, box 109 Herald Uptown office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED THREE STORY high stoop brown stone House, 344 East 57th st.; very pleasantly located; good neighborhood. See owner.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN HARLEM—OCCUPANTS will board for rent. PRIVATE, Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES and boarding—Charles st., three story, $130; 24 av., near 54th, four story, $200; 26th, near 6th, three story, $100; 88th, near Lexington, four story, $350; 54th, four story, $125.
WOOD, 62 West 33d.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE—SPACIOUS grounds, beautifully laid out; West 141st st.; value, $60,000; rent $1,500.
A. DAILEY, 665 5th av.

THREE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSES IN 4 324 st., near 5th av., furnished.
R. B. MERRILL, 610 6th av.

UNEXCELLED OPPORTUNITY.—A FAMILY UNEXpectedly leaving for Europe will rent their nicely furnished House very reasonably. 218 East 46th st., or box 1,360 Post office.

WE WILL RENT THE FOLLOWING HOUSES to the best applicants:—
18 East 33d st., 4 stories, full size, furnished or unfurnished.
7 East 53d st., 4 stories, 25 feet wide, handsomely furnished.
31 East 38th st., high stoop, 4 stories, partly furnished.
213 West 14th st., in perfect order and newly painted.
62 West 56th st., one of the handsomest houses in the city.
11 East 17th st., full size, with large dining room.
For permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

5TH AV.—FOUR STORY, WELL FURNISHED, WITH boarders, $425 per month; 33d st., four story, with boarders, $3,600 per year. RAY & UTLEY, 224 5th av.

$200 PER MONTH FURNISHED—CHEAPEST House in New York. 20 East 9th st. Apply on premises.

$200.—FIRST CLASS HOUSE, NEAR 5TH AV., furnished; excellent order; moderate size; immediate possession if required. Apply on premises, 7 West 45th st.

Unfurnished.

AT LOW RENTS.—PLEASANT LOCATION; ALL IMprovements; corner and see for yourself; No. 19 Prospect place, 352 East 41st st., 59 Prospect place; three story brown stone; $350. CHARLES H. TODD, 70 Beaver st.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 16TH ST., near 5th av., 25 feet wide, three rooms deep; elegant order; mirror and gas fixtures. Also large four story House West 23d st.; three Mirrors, &c. Apply to owner, 46 West 20th.

A.—BROADWAY, NEAR 47TH ST., DESIRABLE A medium size brown stone Dwelling; exquisite order; rent low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

AT $1,500—CHARMING LOCATION, 50TH ST., NEAR 5th av., three story high stoop House; 21 feet wide, dining room extension, mirrors and gas fixtures. Apply to owner, 46 West 20th.

A.—$600 TO $5,000; NEW COMPLETE LISTS. V. K. A STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine or 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSES, $850, $900, $1,000, $1,100; four stories, $1,200, $1,400; three story brick, $600, $800, $900; Parts of private Houses. UNDERWOOD, GREGOR & MILLER, 816 3d av.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS, ALL MODern improvements; no yard; $50 per month. Apply at bakery, 17th st. and 8th av.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, LARGE House, in good order; water, gas, furnace, fine stable, greenhouse, with two acres land, corner St. Nicholas av. and 162d st. Apply W. M. THOMAS, 508 6th av.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS HOUSE NO. 2 Chapel st.; rent $1,000. MAZE, 397 4th av.

TO LET—SMALL THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 212 East 41st st., near 3d av.; good order; modern improvements; rent $35 per month.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE THREE STORY BRICK House, with all modern improvements, No. 312 West 22d st. For terms apply to owner, 119 East 38th st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Four story Residence, 28 Beekman place, in perfect order; 9 rooms, bath, gas fixtures; all modern conveniences; possession by the 10th April. Apply to NELSON SAMMIS, 162 Grand st.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 348 East 57th st.; rent $1,200. Apply to JOSEPH WHITFIELD, 61 7th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO LET—NO. 65 WEST 48TH ST., FOUR STORY Brown stone; possession immediate; rent $2,000. Apply to H. J. SMITH, 65 West 48th st., or 9 Pine st.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE TRIMming House, No. 136 West 12th st., 35x50; 11 rooms; all improvements; good order. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

TO LET—THREE STORY BROWN STONE DWELLING, No. 136 East 58th st., second house east of Lexington av. Inquire of ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop House, No. 157 West 45th st., in good order; rent low. Apply to CHARLES F. ALLEN, with Great Western Insurance Company, 50 Wall st., or 153 West 45th st.

TO LET—NO. 245 EAST 57TH, THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone; all improvements; low rent. Call at once.

TO LET—THE HOUSE 218 WEST 48TH ST., 16 ROOMS; 1 first rate order. C. S. ANDREWS, 23 West 43d st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY, HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 127 East 27th st., modern improvements; all improvements; fine neighborhood. Apply to W. F. DANA, 17 Harrison st.

TO LET—HOUSE 218 EAST 45TH, LOWER PART, 8 rooms, all improvements; second floor, 5 rooms; third floor, 5 rooms; seen 11 to 3 without permit; also second floor 216, 8 rooms. Office 139 East 12th.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE, NO. 247 E. LEXINGTON av, and 226th and 36th. SELDEN, 139 East 12th.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, A COTTAGE CONtaining 11 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire 79 Carmine st.

TO LET UNFURNISHED—A FIRST CLASS THREE A story and basement high stoop House, in 31st st., between 8th and 9th avs., at moderate rent. Inquire at L. ROTHSCHILD'S, 417 8th av., or 35 Liberty st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE 142 EAST 60TH ST., BEtween Lexington and 3d avs.; all improvements. Seen from 11 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—150 HOUSES AND FLATS; $500 TO $2,000; near and below the Park. Send for price list. J. W. STEVENS, 289 Broadway, room 2, 2d st.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN A stone House, 42d st., opposite Reservoir square. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,488 Broadway, near 44th st. Open evenings.

THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—1 135th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Permits 130 West 45th st.

TWO HOUSES, $300 EACH, TO LET.—5TH AV., BEtween 127th and 128th sts.
JOSIAH JEX, 1,255 Broadway.

117 WEST 38TH ST.—BRICK HOUSE, CHEAP rent, between Broadway and 6th av.
JOSIAH JEX, 1,255 Broadway.

202 EAST 27TH ST., $750; 149 EAST 22D ST., 30 feet wide, 17 rooms, every improvement, only $1,200; both are cheap; others, for which read my printed list, out yesterday.
KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Building.

244 EAST 34TH ST., 225 WEST 40TH ST., AT low rents. Permits of HILL, 24 Park place.

349 5TH AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brick, in complete repair; rent, $2,500.
L. J. CARPENTER, 2,232 av., Bible House.

$1,300.—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 20x70, one block west of Broadway. Dr. HYDE, 356 West 45th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS—9 ROOMS, FIRST CLASS IN EVERY Aresnect, at "The Albany." Apply to Janitor, Broadway and 51st st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A FEW HANDsomely furnished Rooms, without board, to gentlemen only. 29 Bank st.

A LADY WOULD RENT A RICHLY FURNISHED Parlor on first or second floor to a gentleman, without Board. Address CENTRAL, box 103 Herald office.

A LARGE FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, HOT and cold running water, in the private house 210 East 34 st.

A FEW ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, A without board, in private house; first class in every particular; very conv

WASHINGTON.

A Starting Point for Civil Service Reform.

DESIGNS ON THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE

Exigencies of Party to Give Way to Public Business.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS

Wade Hampton's Reply to Chamberlain's Letter.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1877.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—A QUESTION OF INSTRUMENTALITIES.

The great question of civil service reform appears before the administration in the shape of General Sharpe, of the New York Custom House, whose term is about to expire. The question arises whether he and other heads of the Custom House shall be reappointed or whether a clean sweep shall be made. It is pretty well understood that the New York Custom House has been a huge political machine, and that to make it a useful business establishment and nothing else, to exclude politics from it and make the Collector really a collector of customs duties and all his assistants and subordinate helpers in that business and make them leave politics alone is one of the first, most necessary and most difficult steps in a reform of the civil service. It means a thorough reorganization of the whole establishment, and the question they are pondering here is whether the men who have worked the machine under the old system are the best or can be expected to work it under the new and better plan.

The President said in his inaugural message that he meant to make a reform in the civil service "thorough, radical and complete," and to "divorce the public business entirely from partisan politics." He is thoroughly in earnest in the matter, and there is some reason to believe that he sees that he cannot begin anywhere better than in the New York Custom House. While the campaign there is not yet completely planned it is pretty certain that he means to make a complete sweep of those who are so mixed up with the old system as to make it doubtful whether they would be efficient leaders in a reform.

It is a good time just now for the importers and merchants of New York to give the President their support toward such an attempt at reform by making known the defects of the present service. He would probably be grateful for information of this kind, which would enable him to remedy abuses and establish a new and better order of things.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS AND THE BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED.

It is not true that the President has decided to call Congress together in May. He said to a gentleman today that he saw no reason to call the extra session earlier than the time originally fixed, the 4th of June.

The meeting will probably be very brief. The democrats will undoubtedly organize the House, and they have no disposition to prolong the session. Mr. Randall seems at this time to be the strongest candidate for the Speakership. Committees on rules and elections and probably on expenditures in the Navy Department will be appointed, but no others, and there is no disposition to do any other business than passing the Army Appropriation bill and probably a small deficiency bill for the pay of the navy until July 1. As the two Southern States will by that time be restored to local self-government, and under Governors energetic enough to keep the peace, it is not likely that there will be any dispute about the clause forbidding the use of the army in the Southern States. The navy deficiency arises from the alleged use of the navy pay by Mr. Robeson in meeting other obligations of the Navy Department.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1877.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S CRITICISMS OF CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Governor Hampton left Washington early this morning on his way to Columbia. Previous to his departure he said, in conversation with friends, that the militia companies which Mr. Chamberlain styled "unlawful organizations" were composed of some of the best citizens of South Carolina, and have been in existence for a long time, some dating back prior to the war, and that Mr. Chamberlain often addressed these very "unlawful organizations" and occasionally joined them in procession. He was an honorary member of some of them and has presented them with flags. Governor Hampton further said, in reference to Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the President, that the Supreme Court of the state, consisting of three republican judges, unanimously decided the Mackey (republican) House illegal, and yet, in the face of this, Mr. Chamberlain allowed this very House to count the votes and declare him Governor, and proposed in his letter to stand by that proceeding. Governor Hampton, in reply to the question what he expected would be the result of his recognition as Governor, said that, in his judgment, the results would be the best indication of the wisdom of the President's policy, which would finally be sustained by the whole country.

THE ORDER FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

General Sherman went to Baltimore to-day to attend the wedding of Miss Barry, a daughter of General Barry; and, in consequence of his absence, the formal order directing the withdrawal of the troops from the State House at Columbia will not be issued until to-morrow.

CENTENNIAL DONATIONS ON EXHIBITION AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

Congress having failed to provide for the display of the Centennial donations made to the United States by foreign governments, and which have been stored in the old armory annexed to the Smithsonian Institute, the managers of the institution have placed on exhibition in the western hall of the Smithsonian Building the finest of the works of art comprised in the collection. These are the terra cotta copy of the group "America" upon the Albert monument in London; two magnificent vases, inscribed respectively "1776" and "1876," and adorned to illustrate these two eras in American history; an octagonal pulpit in terra cotta, with designs from the life of the Redeemer, and two terra cotta baptismal fonts of tasteful and artistic workmanship. These articles attract much attention from visitors.

THE BIDS FOR SUPPLYING POSTAL CARDS.

The opening of bids for supplying postal cards to the government for the term of four years from May 1, which was to have taken place at noon to-day, has been indefinitely postponed by order of the Postmaster General, and a new advertisement will be issued. The late advertisement contained a proviso, which the Department has recently announced, that it might require the cards to be made with differently tinted sides. Several manufacturers this morning filed protests, representing that there are only three or four establishments in the country where cards of this description can be cheaply manufactured, and that they had put in proposals under the impression that the present style of card was to remain unchanged. Under these circumstances, and acting on the advice of Judge Spence, the assistant attorney for the Department, the Postmaster General determined to readvertise for proposals. About thirty bidders were in attendance at the Department to-day.

THE POSTAGE STAMP CONTRACT.

Judge Spence has submitted his opinion on the question submitted to him by Postmaster General Key as to the validity of the recent award of the postage stamp contract to the Continental Bank Note Company of New York city, which was contested by the Standard Publishing Company of Syracuse. He takes the ground that the award was legal and that the Continental Company should be allowed to fulfil the contract. At the request of the contracting party, the matter will now, however, be referred to the Attorney General.

POSTAGE TO TRIPOLI AND TUNIS—INCREASED RATES TO ST. HELENA.

From the 1st inst. the rates of postage on correspondence from the United States for Tripoli and Tunis by the Italian mail are the same as for correspondence to Italy. Postal cards are not transmissable, however, and registration is not possible. Prepayment of letters is compulsory in case of Tripoli and optional in the case of Tunis.

The Post Office Department being to-day notified by the British government of an increased postage charge on letters from Great Britain to St. Helena, gives notice that from this date twenty-seven cents per fifteen grammes (half ounce) will be charged on letters from the United States for that colony sent in the British mails.

THE NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Governor McCormick entered actively upon the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to-day, Mr. Conant retiring. Governor McCormick was visited by a vast number of friends, offering congratulations.

A PEDESTRIAN FROM GEORGIA AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Among the large crowd at the Executive Mansion today, eager to see the President, was a foot-sore homespun-clad Georgian, who, upon the assertion that he had walked all the way from Georgia to see the President, was admitted to his presence without the usual waiting. The Georgian informed the President that he had no favor to ask in the way of obtaining an office, but desired to give him some information regarding affairs in Georgia. The opportunity was at hand, and the pedestrian related several matters that he thought should be attended to, of which the President made a note with a view to their proper official reference.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

CHANGES IN THE STATIONS OF PAYMASTERS—MORE RECENT PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following assignments and changes in the stations and duties of paymasters of the army have been made:—Major N. Vedder is relieved from duty in this city and will report to the Commanding Officer Department of the South. Major J. B. Keeler will repair to Portland, Oregon, and report for duty to the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia. Major C. W. Wingard, as soon as his health will permit, will repair to this city and report for duty to the Paymaster General. Major J. R. Wasson will repair to San Antonio, Texas, and report for duty to the Commanding General, Department of Texas. Major J. A. Brodhead is relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will report for duty to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri. Major J. B. M. Potter is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California for duty in the Department of California. Major J. W. Wham will repair to Cheyenne, Wy. T., and relieve Major T. H. Stanton, who, upon being relieved, will repair to Salt Lake City, U. T., and relieve Major A. O. Brown. Major Dewey, upon being relieved by Major Stanton, will repair to New York city and report for duty to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

RECENT PROMOTIONS.

A general order just issued from the War Department announces the various promotions and appointments in the army during the past six months, nearly all of which were published when confirmed by the Senate. Since the adjournment of that body the following promotions have been made:—Captain Joseph K. Gibson, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, vice Hasson deceased. Second Lieutenant Edward H. Shelton to be first lieutenant in the First cavalry, vice Kyle, deceased. Second Lieutenant Freiding H. Davies to be first lieutenant in the Twenty-second infantry, vice Reedy, resigned. Second Lieutenant Julius H. Pardee to be first lieutenant in the Twenty-third infantry, vice O'Connor, dismissed.

BATTERIES RELIEVED.

By direction of the General of the Army the following batteries of artillery are relieved from duty at Washington arsenal, D. C., and will proceed to take post as indicated:—Battery A, First artillery, at Fort Warren, Mass.; Battery C, First artillery, at Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Batteries B, E and F, First artillery, at Fort Adams, R. I.; Battery L, Second artillery, at Fort McHenry, Md.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL VESSELS—REAR ADMIRAL PREBLE AT PANAMA—THE PENSACOLA EN ROUTE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1877.

The Board of Naval Inspectors, recently reorganized, have inspected the new steamer Adams, at Norfolk. She will be detained a short time for some necessary alterations and then leave for Rio Janeiro.

The Ranger, now at New York, will be inspected soon, and then leave for the Asiatic station.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATION.

A despatch received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear Admiral George N. Preble, commanding the South Pacific station, dated Flagship Omaha, Panama, March 18, announces his arrival at that place.

STAFF OF REAR ADMIRAL PREBLE.

A general order names the following officers as the staff of the Rear Admiral:—

Captain L. A. Kimberly, Chief of Staff.
Lieutenant A. M. Thackara, Flag Lieutenant.
A. M. Massie, secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.
Ensign E. L. Reynolds, aid to Commander-in-Chief.
Frederick W. Dow, clerk to Commander-in-Chief.
Captain W. Wallace, Fleet Marine Officer.
Albert Alston, Fleet Engineer.
G. W. Brush, Fleet Surgeon.

AFFAIRS OF THE ISTHMUS.

Affairs on the Isthmus are reported as tranquil, the residents at Panama entertaining no apprehension of any revolutionary action at that point.

THE PENSACOLA.

Rear Admiral Murray was to leave Panama in the Pensacola for San Francisco after the arrival of the mail steamer due March 25, and would touch at intermediate ports on the Central American and Mexican coasts. He does not expect to reach San Francisco until late in August.

The United States steamer Swatara arrived at Kingston, Ja., on the 22d ult.

THE MONITOR FLEET.

SAVANNAH, April 4, 1877.

The entire fleet of monitors have arrived and are anchored in the river.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

William Green, a London detective, arrived in this city yesterday, from San Francisco, with one Frank Ford who has been looked for in all the principal cities of both hemispheres. Ford is twenty-three years of age, of handsome form, and very stylish. When he was arrested in Los Angeles, in California, he was in the company of a beautiful young woman, who did not desert him during his imprisonment in the San Francisco jail. Ford was the confidential clerk of Arthur Turner Hewitt, a prominent solicitor in London, and absconded with twenty New South Wales bonds, valued at £200 each, which were the property of his employer. Ford first took the bonds from the safe and showed them to one of Mr. Hewitt's brothers, who wanted to invest some trust funds for minor children. The young man offered to make a bargain with Mr. Hewitt, but sold some of the bonds for £486 to another, receiving a check upon the London Joint Stock Bank. On the 26 of July, 1876, Ford was discharged from the employer's service. On the 11th of January, of this year, Mr. Hewitt discovered that the bonds were missing. Ford took the twenty bonds to Henry Graves, a London banker, and asked him to cash them passed. He presented a letter, purporting to be signed by J. Noel Welman, requesting that Mr. Graves should favor Ford. Mr. Graves purchased the bonds and paid Ford £566. In December Ford was in San Francisco. He went to the banking house of B. Davidson & Co., and there disposed of more of the bonds for $5,356. Ford sold them and received the money. The banking house sent the bonds to London, and thus Ford's whereabouts were discovered. Captain Lees, of the San Francisco detective force, arrested Ford in Los Angeles, and after much trouble secured a warrant from London to San Francisco after the prisoner. Yesterday the detective and Ford sailed from this port for England.

THIEVING DURING A FIRE.

A fire broke out last evening in the three story brick house in the rear of No. 47 Bethune street, occupied by Budd's paint and putty works and Loomis' sewing machine case factory, and destroyed about $1,000 worth of property before it was extinguished. While the excitement caused in the neighborhood by the fire was at its height Mrs. Ann Perselt, of No. 61 Bethune street, was sitting alone in her room, looking out of the window. A merchant suddenly appeared in the room and asked her for assistance. She offered him food, but he rejected it and demanded money. A proffer of a small sum was accepted, and before the lady could utter a cry the man threw her upon the floor and was about to ransack the bureau, when she struggled to her feet and gave an alarm, which frightened him from the house.

CHARLEY ROSS AGAIN.

Charley Ross' father was at the Central Office yesterday, and conferred with Superintendent Walling touching a new clew he has as to the whereabouts of his lost son. This time the boy is reported at San Francisco.

MEDICAL EXPERTS.

HOW FAR THEIR TESTIMONY MAY BE RELIED UPON IN COURTS OF LAW.

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held last evening in West Thirty-first street, the President, Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, in the chair. Mr. Jacob F. Miller, of the New York Bar, delivered a lecture on the subject of "Medical Experts." He commenced with the remark that the object of evidence is to establish facts for judicial determination. Such evidence consists of written documents and depositions of living witnesses. They are of two kinds—ordinary witnesses, who depose to facts, and experts or skilled witnesses, who depose to matters of science. The former tell what they know; the latter tell what they think. The first tell facts; the latter tell what they believe the facts mean. An expert is one who is taught by experience. His knowledge extends beyond the reach of ordinary men. It reaches the domain of science. Courts and juries are not supposed to be skilled in all the scientific questions which are involved in cases that they are called upon to try. They cannot understand the evidence produced; they need an interpreter. The lecturer proceeded to illustrate this view of his subject with reference to languages, by homicides of different kinds, calling upon witnesses to explain the relation between causes and effects. Upon this point he cited a number of opinions.

THE SPHERE OF MEDICAL EXPERTS.

Physicians may appear in two capacities. When they depose to facts they differ in no respect from ordinary witnesses. They may also be called as experts. It is in this capacity we are interested in them to-night. Many physicians think they are not obliged to respond to a subpœna. While they are in both cases required to respond to the subpœna it is only as an ordinary witness that they are compelled to testify. A physician's opinions, his knowledge of his profession, his skill, are his own, to be kept or imparted at his pleasure. While, therefore, he might be compelled to come to court to be punished for contempt if he refused, he could not be compelled to give his opinions, except, perhaps—the lecturer remarked—in the case of the government, which has the right to demand the services of every individual owing allegiance to it. The position of a medical expert, therefore, is one of dignity. His appearance is voluntary. He speaks to science. He produces the connecting link between causes and effect; between the act of the accused and the allegations made against him. As the jury are usually ignorant of the matters to which he speaks the physician should be a person of the highest skill and strictest integrity. His opportunities for good or injury are great. He may rescue a person from the gallows and save his family from disgrace or bring them all down in one common ruin. Many physicians refuse to be medical witnesses in consequence of the sharp examination they have to undergo in court. But their feelings should not be spared in cases involving great public or private interests where the truth is likely to suffer from ignorance. A medical expert, in the strict sense of the term, should be neutral. He has nothing to do with the result. A large number of cases are cited in illustration of this strictly impersonal character. Reference was also made to incompetent medical experts, and to certain cases where their testimony was ruled out or not allowed to be put in at all. In one case a man who had been educated a physician, but had not practised his profession, was not allowed to testify, because, in the opinion of the Court, he lacked the experience which was necessary to make him an expert.

VARIOUS SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

The lecturer proceeded to enlarge upon the point of the various schools of medicine, in regard to which the doctors themselves often disagree; and how, he asked, could the Court, that is presumed not to be skilled in medicine, discriminate between them?

Within the last ten years trials have taken place in which the medical witnesses did more harm than good—more to mislead the jury than instruct them. The subject of insanity was referred to, and mention was made of prisoners who were acquitted upon medical testimony, and nobody was more astonished than the medical experts themselves at the result. The tests touching the testimony of medical experts, as established by the Legislature, were frequently questioned by the profession. If they were faulty the medical people should apply to the Legislature for a revision of the statutes and not attempt to decide the law and the facts for themselves.

CAPTAIN MURRAY'S DISCOVERY.

A TALE OF TWO BONDS FOUND IN THE CUSTODY OF AN ARRESTED PICKPOCKET—THE PROCEEDS OF A FOUR YEARS' OLD BURGLARY.

William Lloyd, the alleged pickpocket who was captured by Captain Murray on Tuesday afternoon, on Chambers street, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday before Justice Flammer, but remanded to give the Captain opportunity to trace the bonds found in his possession. At the time of the attempted larceny Captain Murray was walking along Park row. He saw the prisoner emerge from a crowd and run at the top of his speed toward the City Hall, followed by an elderly man, who rapidly lost ground. Without waiting to investigate the Captain joined in the pursuit, and after a lively chase, extending over several blocks, finally succeeded in outrunning the pursued, capturing him on Chambers street, near Broadway. The prisoner demanded the reason of his arrest. The Captain confessed that as yet he did not know, but would speedily ascertain. In a few minutes the elderly gentleman came hurrying along, nearly out of breath, and explained that the prisoner had attempted to pick his pocket of a pocketbook containing a large amount of money. The complainant gave his name as Daniel Steele, of No. 2,220 Third avenue. The Captain handed the prisoner over to an officer to take to the Oak street station house and walked behind. On the way he noticed the prisoner slip something from his coat pocket into his vest pocket. The movement was adroitly performed, and almost escaped detection, which fact caused the Captain to make a mental note of the occurrence. At the station house the Captain personally searched the prisoner's pockets, but found nothing except a few pennies, a key and a knife.

WHAT THE SEARCH DISCLOSED.

"Is that all you have about you?" asked the Captain. "That is all," said the prisoner. The Captain then took off the vest and, to his surprise dropped from a concealed place in the lining two gold bearing United States bonds, representing $50 and $100, with eight years' interest. They were apparently genuine. The prisoner was unmoved, and quietly said, "Oh, those are worthless bonds that I have had some time. They are good for nothing and I meant to have thrown them away." The Captain scented a forgery and took possession of the bonds. Yesterday he visited the firm of Fisk & Hatch and asked if the bonds were genuine. The answer was in the affirmative. Returning to the station house the Captain asked the prisoner how he obtained the bonds. The explanation was that they were given to him by an old lady now dead. The police ridiculed this story and the prisoner said he would tell the truth—he found them. Satisfied that there was some crime behind the bonds, the Captain called on Superintendent Walling for consultation.

The result was a general alarm to ascertain who had lost them. Yesterday afternoon Mr. S. D. Auffrey, of No. 1 Amity street, N. J., called at the bank street station house and informed the police that the bonds were part of the proceeds of a robbery effected in the residence of his daughter over four years ago, on which occasion property to the amount of $3,000 worth of property were stolen. Upon this information an officer was sent to Perth Amboy to investigate. The police believe that the bonds will result in proving Lloyd to have been one of the burglars.

The two bonds were last night identified by Sarah Watson, of Perth Amboy, N. J., as part of the proceeds of a burglary committed at her residence as stated above. She identified the Grand Rapids bonds. The other property was jewelry and silverware, valued at about $4,000, which was never heard from.

THE RIOTOUS SAILORS.

William Tynan, John Tynan, Philip Scanlon, Thomas Beston and Griffith Mason, the five sailors who were brought before Judge Duffy on Tuesday morning on account of a drunken row on board the steamer John Bramhall, lying at pier 40 East River, were again arraigned yesterday. Devan P. Evans, the mate who was so violently assaulted by them, asked that they be committed because, he said, they were desperate men, and besides the crew of the vessel and owners of the steamship wanted them on the vessel again. They had threatened to create trouble when they got back to the ship, and from their general character he thought they would carry their threats into execution.

Judge Duffy held the four first mentioned in $500 bail to keep the peace for six months, to stand committed until bonds are given, and the ringleader, in $1,000 bail to keep the peace for twelve months and to stand committed three months.

The Judge instructed the mate to bring him a letter from the owners of the vessel, but jumped up to twenty-five per cent finally; Mr. Kerr was the largest stockholder; he held $12,000 or $15,000; I hold $3,000. Another brother holds $1,000; there are only two stockholders larger than myself; a son of mine assistant cashier at $3,000 salary; Mr. Beard usually make a New Year's present of about $5,000; no other member of my family receives a salary; the present is made out of the same fund out of which we pay for advertising; I cannot say that it comes from loading, that is an actuary's term to cover the expenses of the business; it is made out of the profits of the stockholders, of course, as every expense must; we determine the dividend arbitrarily; one-eighth of the profit is set aside for the purpose; the rule is that the charter to pay that; the rule has never been cleaned; the profits are the surplus beyond the necessary revenue; the present is a percentage on the officer's salary; it is usually 25 per cent; it is given to all the minor clerks in the office; the salary to the assistant secretary has been $6,000 for a year; the $500 has been given him because the expenses of living are high, and we can increase his pay in this way without compelling our active colleagues to believe that we have a right to exercise discretion in disposing of the funds of the company; the salary to the president was $10,000, and other cousins amounting to some $5,000; the excess was a per centum of the net profits; two and a half per cent was allowed to be distributed among certain officers in proportion to their salary; Mr. Vice President is entitled to $2,500 in addition to his salary of $6,000; nothing additional to this bonus was allowed to any one; the salary of the President has been $10,000 for six or seven years; the bonus has seldom ever exceeded the amount paid last year; the total additional compensation paid to officers was $12,992; the medical examiner has not been paid any additional compensation; I hold no proxies from a policy holder; no one connected with the company does nor does any one else so far as I am aware; the bonuses paid to the officers were paid out of the general fund.

Q. Does the payment of that sum as a bonus depreciate the dividends to the policy holder to that extent? A. No, sir, not to that extent; the policy holders have some interest in the profits; the profits will show that with the reduction at the end of the year it would be in the surplus if it were not paid out, but we consider it part of the expenses of the company.

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The Ambrose system of street cleaning is in successful operation in London and other large cities in Europe. It provides for a force of men, who shall be uniformed in order that they can be better be kept under discipline and more constantly employed. They shall be mobilized separate districts and sections of districts, and be kept at work all the time cleaning the streets. This system is regarded as the most efficient yet devised.

MEETING TO CONCILIATE THE GOVERNOR.

In the Executive session of the Senate the rule requiring unanimous consent for Executive sessions on any but the stated days was suspended. This is simply a notification to the Governor that the majority in the Senate are now both willing and anxious to confirm any nomination he may send in for Superintendent of Public Works, but it is unlikely he will do anything to relieve them in the dilemma in which they have placed themselves by the rejection of his nomination of McClellan.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE, THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE COMPANIES AND MR. STEPHEN ENGLISH.

ALBANY, April 4, 1877.

The Insurance Committee resumed its investigation this morning.

At the opening Mr. Moak, counsel for the committee, asked permission to make a statement to the committee in reference to the condition of the Equitable as shown by the testimony of Mr. Hyde, upon which he desired to make a suggestion to the committee. It appearing that the statement should be made solely in executive session it was ruled out in order that it might be made later in the day.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Henry Stokes, president of the Manhattan Life, testified that he had held that office since 1869; his company had never had any litigation; Mr. Jarvis' statement of the salaries called for by the original resolution and was not one of the five companies in default; the average loading of policies in his company, as reported, was about twenty per cent of the gross premium; the amount set aside for a reserve would depend upon the age, but it was so purely an actuary's matter that he could not venture to state it, the character of their investments in stocks had not changed in 1876 from what it was in 1875; they usually held from one to two millions of cash; the company had on bond and mortgage in December, 1876, about $3,000,000; the property was situated in various localities, but principally in New York city; it has no home office; pays about $14,000 rent; hires no offices elsewhere except in allowances to agents; about $13,000 a year; the usual percentage to agents is twenty-five per cent on the first premium and about ten per cent for renewals; "loading" is an actuary's word, and is his way of getting at the proper reserve on the policies; the balance is an excess applicable for dividends and contingencies; in our company the reserve is everything after the loading; everything except the loading is invested, except that used for the expenses of the business; the reserve is computed at four per cent is expected to equal the total policy at the time when it becomes due, according to the American mortality tables; the company charges an excess for insurance over the legal reserve and the loading; we return to policy holders from fifteen to sixty per cent of their premiums in the way of dividends; if we charge more for insurance than it is worth it is because we propose to keep the company strong for any contingencies; the surplus of $1,972,282 in our last report was in addition to the dividends paid to stockholders, which was about $30,000 a year; we do not know how much of the entire surplus; they are not connected at all; the entire amount of funds which the company had on the 31st of December was $9,907,147; the company is a mutual and not a stock company; each policy holder casts one vote; the capital stock is $100,000; we pay a dividend of 55 per cent on our capital stock during the last five or six years; the charter allows us to pay them seven per cent and one quarter; the profits was organized in 1850, and we paid our first dividend about three years after—about eight per cent for the three years; the next was declared about five years later, and was about eight per cent per year, or twenty-four per cent for three years; since then to the time when we paid fifty-five per cent it was declared about annually; Mr. Kerr was the largest stockholder; he held $12,000 or $15,000; I hold $3,000; another brother holds $1,000; there are only two stockholders larger than myself; a son of mine assistant cashier at $3,000 salary; Mr. Beard usually make a New Year's present of about $5,000; no other member of my family receives a salary; the present is made out of the same fund out of which we pay for advertising; I cannot say that it comes from loading, that is an actuary's term to cover the expenses of the business; it is made out of the profits of the stockholders, of course, as every expense must; we determine the dividend arbitrarily; one-eighth of the profit is set aside for the purpose; the rule is that the charter to pay that; the rule has never been cleaned; the profits are the surplus beyond the necessary revenue; the present is a percentage on the officer's salary; it is usually 25 per cent; it is given to all the minor clerks in the office; the salary to the assistant secretary has been $6,000 for a year; the $500 has been given him because the expenses of living are high, and we can increase his pay in this way without compelling our active colleagues to believe that we have a right to exercise discretion in disposing of the funds of the company; the salary to the president was $10,000, and other cousins amounting to some $5,000; the excess was a per centum of the net profits; two and a half per cent was allowed to be distributed among certain officers in proportion to their salary; Mr. Vice President is entitled to $2,500 in addition to his salary of $6,000; nothing additional to this bonus was allowed to any one; the salary of the President has been $10,000 for six or seven years; the bonus has seldom ever exceeded the amount paid last year; the total additional compensation paid to officers was $12,992; the medical examiner has not been paid any additional compensation; I hold no proxies from a policy holder; no one connected with the company does nor does any one else so far as I am aware; the bonuses paid to the officers were paid out of the general fund.

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OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

How They Are Managed, Mismanaged and Ruined.

MONEY AND CONFIDENCE LOST.

Examples of Extravagance and Economy in Some Banks.

Those of the public who are interested in the affairs of suspended and other savings banks have manifested a strong desire to know something further on this important subject. Some trouble, therefore, has been taken to ascertain, not only how the losing depositors of rotten institutions feel, but also in what light the public continues to regard savings banks in this city. It is conceded that in the late past the affairs of these concerns, which were ostensibly called into existence for the benefit of the middle and lower classes, have been so badly managed in many instances as to cast suspicion upon the operations of nearly all savings institutions. Yet, under favorable circumstances as to honesty of management and the integrity of their officers, savings institutions are of great advantage in many respects. When, however, the trustees of the moneys deposited in them and the interests which they represent are in themselves reckless and regardless of the sacredness of their trust, not only do these corporations work mischief by squandering the people's money, but they also demoralize the public mind.

A prominent gentleman, who is well known in connection with the banking interests of New York, drew the attention of the writer to the remarkable fact that from the year 1819, when the first savings institution was set on foot here, until 1850, there is no record of any savings bank having failed. As this remarkable fact covers a period of thirty-one years, during which savings corporations seem to have been uniformly successful, there appears to be no good reason why, provided trustees faithfully discharged their duties, this should not continue to be the rule for a much longer period.

SOME SAVINGS BANK STATISTICS.

The whole number of savings institutions throughout the State which reported to the Banking Department was 154 up to January 1, 1876. At this date the total amount of their resources was $535,796,336, and the excess of assets over and above this enormous sum was estimated at $33,689,701, showing an increase of $9,379,455 as compared with the previous year. The cash on deposit in banks or trust companies showed a decrease of $2,102,139 as compared with the year before, while the investments in stock exhibited an increase of $12,204,216; in bonds and mortgages, $8,867,832, and the amount due to depositors, $15,324,553, during the same time. The number of accounts which in this period had been opened with savings banks in the State was 859,758, which showed a decrease of 12,760, a falling off that is mainly attributable to the increasing want of confidence in these corporations. The case of the Third Avenue Savings Bank is one which has greatly weakened the trust which members of the retail trade and the working classes reposed in savings banks. The last report of this bank before its suspension showed its assets to be $1,279,076 35 and its liabilities $1,370,571 18, leaving a deficiency of $91,494 83. A most remarkable incident was that while this bank reported assets to the value of over $1,000,000 it had in cash on hand but $3,737 48.

The Security Savings Bank, which formerly did business at the corner of Broadway and Thomas street, had assets to the estimated value of $578,573 73, and its liabilities amounted to $466,849 42, leaving in this comparatively small capital the considerable deficiency of $27,175 69. It may be added that searches to find the receiver of this bank, and also Mr. William A. Butler, receiver of the Manufacturers and Builders' Bank, have been quite fruitless.

RING SAVINGS BANK CHARTERS.

The records show that during the four years from 1867 to 1870, inclusive, twenty new savings banks were chartered in this city; seven of these were located on Third avenue, and five of them are among the recent failures. During the period of forty-eight years next preceding 1867 twenty-two new banks were incorporated in New York city, and they are all now doing business. In the latter instance the old establishments were started upon a solid basis and conducted economically, while the former appear to have inaugurated a "reckless" system, paid extravagant salaries to their officers, and as a consequence were obliged to close their doors. The lessons taught by their failure are not likely to be soon forgotten, and will engender conservatism as well as circumspection in the creation of savings banks, their powers, privileges, supervision and management.

TRUSTEES AND PAID OFFICERS.

The duty of a savings bank trustee is one of great delicacy and responsibility. He volunteers to protect the interests of depositors, and upon his action must in great measure depend the success or otherwise of the concern to which he belongs, and the man who thoughtlessly accepts a trusteeship plays with the most important interests of his fellow citizens. A matter of vital import too, it is claimed, is that trustees should not be paid officers, but that they ought to be selected from retired merchants and bankers, who would have no "axe to grind" in managing the affairs confided to their care.

THE STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Intelligent and reliable persons make complaint that the State Bank Examiner did not, from the time of his appointment, examine the liability, cash account and other business matters of several banks in his department until rotten banks were about to close their doors, when he went over their books as a matter of form. It is also asserted that savings banks should be compelled to employ experts to examine their books, when, say the supporters of this idea, it might be shown that several of them who now enjoy a portion of public confidence would be entitled to none of it. It is said that the books of each bank should be called alphabetically, and one half of them made to examine, in the month of July, the affairs of their respective banks, and the other half constrained to do the same in the month of December of each year.

Unless savings banks be conducted on strictly economical principles—say those who claim to know—they run great danger of failure, and institutions of this kind does not possess a large capital to commence with it can hardly hope to succeed. One bank in the interior of the State possessed a capital of $86,000 in 1866, while its assets amounted to about the same figure. It had a salaried treasurer who, however, received a small compensation; but how such an affair could pay it is impossible to say. Another savings bank in this city showed the vast capital of $27,229,241 04, and its surplus fund was estimated at $3,566,839 22, while the expenses of conducting the business was $1,000,277 per annum. Another corporation of the same kind, having resources that came up to $17,188,481 31 and a surplus fund of $2,140,653 13, laid out but $4,646 63 in expenses incidental to keeping the business in working order. An old bank which has been a long time in existence and counts upon a capital of $15,203,387 88 and a surplus of $1,455,188 42, is conducted at an annual expense of $49,279 96. On the other hand, a single example may be cited of a savings bank in this city which, having a working capital of $9,883,916 and a surplus of only $655,273 05, has an annual outlay for officers' salaries and other expenses which amounts to less than $14,000 a year. The Treasurer of this bank enjoys a salary that is fully equal to $13,000 per year. Instances of this extravagant way of doing business could be greatly multiplied.

THE BANKING COMMITTEE.

The names of the legislative committees on banking are Messrs. Coleman, Wellman and St. John in the Senate, and Acken, Sanders, Cowgill, Kinney and Bishop in the Assembly; and to them the people of this State look for such salutary legislation as this department of local public economy demands.

STEALING MONEY LETTERS.

A YOUNG MAN EMBEZZLING HIS EMPLOYERS' CORRESPONDENCE—MONEY TAKEN FROM LETTERS TO KEEP UP APPEARANCES IN A MILITIA REGIMENT.

Special Agent Sharretts, of the Post Office Department, has succeeded in making a very clever arrest of a letter pilferer whose stealings have been a great annoyance to the Post Office authorities for the past six months. For a long time all the devices adopted by the Special Agent failed to detect the guilty party. Day after day complaints reached Mr. James of letters containing money and addressed to a certain firm being missing. Every conceivable precaution was taken, and even the clerks stationed at the box deliveries were changed in order to observe who called for these letters. It was soon ascertained, however, that no one connected with the Post Office was guilty of the thefts. Mr. Sharretts then changed his tactics. He wrote a number of decoy letters, in which he enclosed various amounts of money, at first, however, taking the precaution to note the serial numbers and issue of the bills enclosed. A young man employed by the firm was apprehended on suspicion, and on being taken to Mr. Sharretts' office at first denied his guilt, but on being searched by Officer Blackwood the contents of one of the decoy letters were found in his possession, but the letter had been destroyed. Finding this damning evidence staring him in the face he acknowledged his fault and made a confession to the following effect:—

THE HABIT OF CRIME.

"I commenced to open letters last July. Out of the first one I took $6 and then resolved that I would take no more. Having acted dishonestly toward my employers, I took no more for two or three days. However, the temptation was too strong and I concluded to open one or two more letters, and the loss, if found out, would be blamed on the Post Office. After a while, however, there seemed to be a perfect infatuation in taking these letters. Receiving a salary of only $12 a week, out of which I had to pay $6 for board, I had not much left. Having neither home nor parents, I got into habits that cost money to keep up, and I continued to take these letters—about two a day on an average. Those containing money orders, sometimes $3 and $6, I destroyed, with the contents, and kept those containing cash only. In this manner I think I made about $12 a week. In October I stopped taking letters, but in the meantime I had joined a militia regiment, and, suffered great inconvenience from a lack of money. However, I took no more letters for some time, and the letter I took to-day (yesterday) was the first I took in three weeks. The letters contained mostly all checks and Post Office money orders. I think all the money I took during the entire time is about $150. Have taken a very large number of letters, but cannot estimate how many."

This confession was signed by the culprit, and, as the letters abstracted were out of the custody of the Post Office authority when taken, the government cannot prosecute him. His employers, however, can send him to State Prison, but whether they will do it or not remains to be seen. The young man is about twenty-six years of age, had been in his present employ about five years and possessed the entire confidence of his employers. This capture is a great relief to the Post Office.

TIME.

THE WESTERN UNION'S PLAN TO KEEP TIME FOR THIS CITY AND ELSEWHERE.

An arrangement has been concluded between the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington and the Western Union Telegraph Company for the purpose of disseminating the standard time as determined daily by the Naval Observatory, to shipowners and masters, business men in general, railways, chronometer makers and others, and to the public generally. In pursuance of this agreement a time ball of large size is to be dropped daily from the tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's Main Building at New York city, and arrangements will be made for controlling public clocks in New York and other places, and also for distributing the noon signal of the United States Naval Observatory to various cities in the United States having more than 20,000 inhabitants.

NEW YORK TIME BALL.

At 11h. 55m. a time ball will be hoisted half way up the iron flagstaff on the tower of the Western Union Building. This ball is three feet six inches in diameter, and can be seen by all the shipping lying at the New York and Brooklyn docks and on the New Jersey shore, as well as by all vessels lying in the bay and beyond Quarantine. For long distances an ordinary ship's glass will be needed. It can also be seen on Broadway from Tenth street nearly to the Battery, and from suitable positions can be seen by a large majority of the citizens of New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, &c.

The ball will remain at half mast from 11h. 55m. to 11h. 59m. 55s. 11h. will be hoisted to its highest point, about half way up the main staff—that is, over 250 feet above the street. It will be dropped by an electric signal at exactly noon by New York time. The longitude of New York being assumed as that determined by the United States Coast Survey for the City Hall:—

12h. 0m. 0s 00 New York time = 12h. 12m. 10s.47 Washington time.

12h. 0m. 0s 00 New York time = 4h. 56m. 1s.65 Greenwich time.

If, on account of high winds, &c., the ball fails to fall at 12h. 0m. 0s., it will be kept at mast head till 12h. 5m., and then dropped at 12h. 5m. 0s. In such cases, a small red flag will be hoisted at 12h. 1m. and kept flying till 1.h. 10m.

The lowering of the ball will record itself automatically, by electricity, near the standard clock of the Western Union Company, (which is regulated by signals from the Washington Observatory,) and if by any cause it does not fall precisely at noon the error will be known. In the evening papers of the day, and in the papers of the next morning a notice will be regularly inserted, stating whether the ball fell at the correct time, and if not, then in what error, fast or slow. In this way, even signals which high winds or other causes have prevented from being given precisely, will still be available for the regulation of clocks and chronometers.

This ball will therefore serve to regulate the clocks of New York city to standard New York time, and will also serve to give the correction to the chronometers of ships lying in the harbor.

The company is in readiness to erect and maintain similar time balls at other seaports if the necessary expenses are provided for by the persons interested.

The ports chiefly thus referred to are such cities as Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads, Delaware Breakwater, Chafreiston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans.

CONTROLLED CLOCKS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The importance of an exact standard time to a business community can hardly be over-estimated, as it facilitates the conduct of affairs, the keeping of appointments, the regulation of labor, &c., and to the traveller, whether by sea or land, it is not merely a necessity but a matter of vital importance. The daily time ball will suffice to furnish the standard time to all who desire a regulation of their chronometers. Railways, manufactories, clockmakers and others will, however, require an extension of this system to the control of their local main clocks.

Among other methods the Bain system of controlling clocks is simple and effective, the mechanical arrangement on which it depends being as follows:—

An attachment is fitted to each clock, by means of which a small pin is caused to project in front of the minute hand whenever the clock hands indicate 12h. 0m. 0s. (noon). This pin can be withdrawn by an electric signal. To control a number of clocks each one is provided with this attachment (which is comparatively inexpensive), and each clock is regulated so as to gain from ten to thirty seconds daily. At noon, as indicated by each clock, the pin is protruded and the minute hand of each clock, as it passes, pushes the train goes on, the hand slipping on its axis. At noon of true time the pin is withdrawn and the clock goes on gaining the next day as before. In this way, by a daily signal, which is comparatively inexpensive, many clocks may be kept within a few seconds of exact time.

For railways this system is peculiarly advantageous, as the main clock of the railway can be so controlled, and as it may in its turn control the subordinate clocks in the various stations along the line. In this manner every employé, no matter at what point of the line, has the means of regulating his watch to the adopted standard railway time.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE WASHINGTON NOON SIGNAL.

The Washington noon signal is distributed daily at Washington time to nearly 2,000 miles of the Western Union Company by the standard astronomical clock of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington. This company has prepared a list of various cities in the United States having over 20,000 inhabitants.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

THE GRAND DUKES AT THEIR DEVOTIONS.

The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine have been very constant attendants since Monday at the religious services, held in the forenoon and afternoon on board of the Russian flagship. They have declined for this, their Holy Week, all invitations whatsoever, and the Grand Duke Alexis alone has gone on shore each day for a short stroll. During the services of the Russian Holy Week the altar is covered with black cerecloth, interspersed with white crosses, instead of the usual purple and gold. The vestments of the officiating priest are also, during the Holy Week, of black velvet, with silver crosses and bands. At half past nine o'clock A. M. yesterday mass was celebrated on the gundeck of the Svetlana. Father Pahome officiated, being assisted by the sailor choir. Among those present were Admiral Boutakoff, commander of the Svetlana; Lieutenant the Grand Duke Constantine, Prince Oolensky, Dr. Simeukin and various other officers of the Svetlana. At six o'clock vespers were chanted, both the Grand Dukes being present.

THE GRAND DUKE ON SHORE.

Captain the Grand Duke Alexis came ashore at one o'clock P. M. in his gig and spent the afternoon in the city, returning to the Svetlana in time for evening service. The official visit made on Tuesday by Commodore Nicholson, commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Admiral Boutakoff and the Grand Duke Alexis will be returned at the expiration of the Holy Week.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

William M. Tweed is still in Ludlow Street Jail, and there is no prospect of his immediate release, notwithstanding the thousand and one wild rumors concerning his expected liberation. As for the story of his wanderings, as published yesterday, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, in whose hands the Attorney General has left the sole management of the Ring suits, stated to a HERALD reporter last evening that it was of no account whatever as affecting the proposed compromise. Mr. Tweed will be obliged to make certain revelations about his former Ring associates as well as make "a full surrender of his property before he can hope for release; but the publication of the story of his romantic escape and subsequent wanderings has no more to do with the matter than would the issuing of a happy birthday story. The prisoner, Mr. Peckham said, has not yet made any definite proposition of settlement whatever. Mr. John D. Townsend, the counsel of Mr. Tweed, says there has been nothing done in the way of the proposed compromise for many days. He did expect to have proposals for a settlement and the release of his client ready for submission some time this week; but owing to circumstances which he does not care now to state, has decided to defer their submission indefinitely. Mr. Townsend states that he knew Mr. Tweed was writing, or had authorized, the writing of the story of his adventures after escaping from the custody of the sheriff. He had, however, never seen the manuscript, and was very much surprised to see the article in the HERALD, as he was given to understand that it would not be published until after the release of the ex-Tammany chief. Mr. Townsend stated, however, that the publication of the story was a matter personal to his client, and did not affect the proposed settlement or the position of the prisoner in any way.

SMALLPOX IN JERSEY CITY.

In consequence of the prevalence of smallpox in Jersey City, the Board of Health of New York has addressed the County Board of Health in the former city asking for statistics on the subject and what precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the malady.

MARINE DISASTERS.

EFFECTS OF THE TERRIFIC GALES DURING THE PAST FOUR MONTHS—LIST OF VESSELS WRECKED AND DAMAGED—THE LOSSES ESTIMATED AT TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

The gales of the past four months on the Atlantic, and particularly along the North American seaboard, have been the severest and most destructive to commerce that have been experienced in many years. Hundreds of sailing vessels have been dismasted and badly injured; scores have been wrecked, their cargoes destroyed and crews drowned; many steamers have been disabled and delayed; seven were wrecked, four were burned, and the fate of one (the Colombo) will in all probability forever remain a mystery—like that of the City of Boston, the Arctic and the President. The losses to cargoes and vessels have been immense, and, according to estimate, will exceed $2,000,000. The number of persons who found watery graves is placed at 400, and the number of shipowners who have been utterly ruined at 350. The first storm of the season which was felt along the coast and far out in the Atlantic began about the 18th of December, and left destruction in its path; others, equally severe, followed in rapid succession, and continued at intervals up to last week, when the equinoctial gale set in, and, after creating fresh havoc, subsided, and henceforward mariners expect fair weather and prosperous voyages.

THE WAKE OF THE STORMS.

The following table embraces a list of vessels that were wrecked during December, January, February and March:—

Name of Vessel.	*Nationality.*	*When Lost.*
Steamers.		
Montgomery	American.	Sunk off Cape May, Jan. 7.
Falcon	American.	Sunk at Annapolis, Jan. 5.
Alice	American.	Burned, Virginia waters, Jan.
George Johnson	British	Burned Jan 9.
Persia	American.	Wrecked off Cape Cod, Jan. 12.
F. A. Nicholas	American.	Sunk in Pennsylvania waters, Jan. 22.
Geo. Washington	American.	Lost off Mistaken Point, Jan. 2.
Yoruba	British	Lost off Cape Palmas, S. A., Feb. 20.
Bavaria	British	Burned at sea, Feb. 6.
Spitsbergen	German.	Wrecked off Bergen, Holland, Feb. 20.
Corienne	American.	Sunk off Hereford Light, Feb. 28.
Geo. Cromwell	American.	Wrecked off Newfoundland coast, Feb. 20.
L'Amerique	French	Stranded off Sea Bright, Dec. 3.
Rusland	Belgian.	Ashore, Long Branch, March 17.
Ships.		
Commodore	American.	Wrecked off Cape Flattery,
George Green	American.	Wrecked off Devonshire coast Jan. 14.
Linda	American.	Wrecked near Barnegat Inlet, Jan. 3.
Ambassador	British	Foundered in Indian Ocean, Dec. 28.
Lord Northbrook	British	Lost in Indian Ocean, Dec. 20.
Speculator	British	Wrecked off Florida coast, Jan. 11.
Ada Iredale	British	Burned at sea, Dec.
Dakota	American.	Lost off Western Islands of Azores, Jan. 7.
Ellen Gondy	British	Lost off Society Islands, —.
Admiral	American.	Wrecked on Patagonian coast.
Albina	British	Wrecked at Cape Gronez,
Maryland	German.	Sunk off Portsmouth, Mar. 8.
Barks.		
Bethany	British	Wrecked off Hereford Inlet, March 9.
Rjakan	Norwegian	Wrecked at Ocean Grove, Jan.
Astrea	Italian	Lost in Atlantic, Dec. 1.
Clara	German.	Wrecked in Atlantic, Dec. 31.
Disco	British	Wrecked on Southern coast, Feb. 27.
Everett Gray	American.	Foundered in gale in Atlantic, Dec.
Gentoo	American.	Wrecked on Neptune Shoals, Batavia, Dec.
Ida	British	Wrecked at Brighton, England, Dec.
Ignazio	Spanish	Wrecked on Colorado Reefs, Feb.
Leander	British	Foundered in Atlantic, Dec.
Milo	American.	Wrecked in Indian Ocean, Dec.
Minerva	British	Wrecked on Atlantic coast, Dec. 14.
Battistina C	Italian	Wrecked on English coast, Dec. 28.
Mary E. Ward	British	Abandoned at sea, Jan. 16.
Marsilles	Scotch	Sunk in Atlantic, Dec.
Nancy Bryssom	British	Abandoned at sea, Jan. 10.
Sisters	American.	Wrecked near Baltimore, Jan. 25.
Camvar	British	Wrecked in Bay of Biscay, Dec. 27.
Fitz	Spanish	Wrecked off Irish coast, Dec. 31.
Lilla	Italian	Wrecked off Cape Henry, Jan. 16.
Mercator	Belgian.	Wrecked off Staten Land, March.
Assacurador	British	Wrecked on Irish coast, Dec. 8.
Beulah	British	Wrecked at Tahiti, Dec 13.
C. C. Leary	American	Wrecked in China Sea, Dec. 9.
Galveston	American	Wrecked on Florida coast, Jan.
Njaal	Dutch	Sunk off Bawdsy Island, Jan. 21.
Sea Belle	British	Wrecked on Birds' Island Reef, Jan. 9.
Idene	Norwegian	Wrecked on Mexican coast, Dec. 9.
James Coffill	British	Wrecked in the Atlantic, Dec. 25.
Richmond	American.	Wrecked on Serranillo Bank, Jan. 26.
Bozzo	Italian	Sunk off Beachy Head, Feb. 7.
Ueland	Nor.	Wrecked on Georgia coast, Feb. 8.
Kromprinsen	German	Wrecked on Colorado Reefs, Feb. 11.
S. Fitzgerald	American.	Wrecked on African coast, Dec. 13.
E. McLoughlin	British	Wrecked on Holland coast, Feb.
Franklin	German	Wrecked in Atlantic, Feb. 10.
Lief	Nor.	Wrecked on Hunter's Island, Feb.
Anglia	British	Burned in the Atlantic Feb. 2
Bierstadt	American.	Wrecked off New England coast, March 6.
W. F. Marshall	British	Wrecked on Nantucket Shoals, March 9.
Papa Luigi	Italian	Wrecked on Nantucket Shoals, March 21.
Pautser	German	Wrecked off Cape Henry, Jan. 25.
Sunny Region	American.	Wrecked on Eastern coast.

The number of brigs wrecked was 22, and the number of schooners that met a similar fate was 58. Fifteen of the brigs were owned and sailed by Americans, and 50 of the schooners were also the property of citizens of this country.

DAMAGED.

The vessels damaged by the storms greatly outnumber those injured in former years. Some were simply shorn of their yards and masts and bowsprits, and a large number sustained injuries to their hulls and machinery, all of which had to be repaired, involving the outlay of an immense amount of money in the aggregate. Of the vessels thus crippled 158 were steamers, 757 were schooners, 298 were brigs, 632 were barks and 208 were ships.

RECAPITULATION.

	Total Number.	*Wrecked.*	*Damaged.*
Steamers	172	14	158
Ships	306	98	208
Barks	674	42	632
Brigs	320	22	298
Schooners	757	58	757
Totals	2,053	149	2,053

GENERAL NEWTON'S LECTURE.

General Newton will lecture for the benefit of the New York Central Dispensary on "Hell Gate and the Improvements Being Made in the East River," at Cooper Institute, Wednesday evening, April 11. Mr. Julius H. Striedenger, C. E., who was in charge of the batteries and electrical apparatus at the demolition of Hallett's Point Reef, has kindly consented to assist General Newton in the experiments to be made at the lecture. A model, in plaster, of one section of Hallett's Point, will be shown and afterward exploded by a miniature blast.

GENERAL NEWTON'S REWARD.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I see by your paper that General Newton is to give a lecture on his great work in the East River on Wednesday, the 11th inst., for the benefit of one of our local charities. Is it not time, Mr. Editor, that the city of New York should show some appreciation of the noble efforts already made by this man to facilitate the commerce of this city and remove obstructions upon which many vessels have already been destroyed? I think, sir, that some efforts showing the appreciation of merchants and others of real estate owners along the East River should be made, of a more tangible character than the resolutions of thanks already bestowed upon him by the Common Council and certain public bodies. It seems to me that such a man should be made to feel that New York is his home. My circumstances are limited, but I will contribute $100 toward any substantial testimonial to General Newton in which public spirited citizens will unite. I hope the HERALD will promote this idea. I enclose my card and address. A CITIZEN.

CHARGE AGAINST A LAWYER.

The examination in the case of Counsellor James Cowan, who is charged with obtaining money under false pretences from an Italian named Stephen Isola, of No. 14 Baxter street, was before Judge Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Isola charges that, on the 26th of December, 1876, three of his children were arrested and brought before Judge Dixby, at Essex Market Police Court. He (Isola) then went to Cowan's office to engage his services to obtain their release from the Juvenile Asylum, to which they had been committed. Mr. Cowan, he states, told him, through an interpreter, that he would require $100, as $50 would have to be paid over to the Judge for fines. He says he gave $90 and got a receipt for the money. He afterward discovered that no money was paid for fines, nor was any required. Hence the arrest.

Mr. Cowan flatly contradicted Isola as far as the question of fines was concerned. He said he asked $100 for his legal services in the case and accepted $90. Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Wheelwright and Mr. Waring also testified that they were in Mr. Cowan's office on the day Isola called, and they heard the conversation between Cowan and Isola, which took place through an interpreter named Andrea Cassassa; that not a word was said by Mr. Cowan about money to give the Judge. More similar testimony was adduced, and the further examination was adjourned for two weeks to allow Isola's wife, who is now sick, time to appear and testify.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your issue of March 31 you publish an extract from an editorial in the Salt Lake *Herald* having reference to the recent confession of John D. Lee, in which I find the following language:—

The one sought most to be injured is President Brigham Young. Those who know that gentleman best know that it would be impossible for him to conceive or contemplate the execution of the diabolical deed of '57. Such a crime is contrary to his very nature, as exhibited in every act of his private and public life.

That the public may better judge of the "nature" of Brigham Young and of the possibility of his "conceiving or contemplating the execution of the diabolical deed," &c., I beg leave to present a few specimens of his public utterances. The works from which I quote are common in Utah, and may be found in the Congressional library in Washington and elsewhere in the States.

Early in the history of the Mormons in Utah a sect arose among them called the Gladdenites. In the Tabernacle Brigham thus delivered himself concerning them:—

I say again, you Gladdenites, do not court persecution or you will get more than you want and it will come quicker than you want it. * * * Now, you Gladdenites, keep your tongues still, lest sudden destruction come upon you. * * * I say, rather than apostates should flourish here, I will unsheath my bowie knife and cut right down the middle of the "Bourgmont Church" of the Latter Day Saints, and its members profess allegiance to Joseph Smith, the eldest son of their "smartyed prophet," and the founder of their system. In Salt Lake county, Nevada, and elsewhere, they are respectable, good citizens, eschewing all the vagaries of polygamy and denouncing the doctrines of "blood-atoning," "milking the Gentiles," "blind obedience" to "the priesthood," and other murderous teachings that have made Utah a veritable inquisition and pandemonium. Their numbers are quite large in San Bernardino county of this State, and in Ormsby county, Nevada, and they have little batches of disciples in nearly every county of the States and Territories of the Pacific. The present headquarters of the new organization is at Plano, Ill., where their leader resides; but they intend to locate at their original faith, and are moving back again into Missouri, where they expected to build up their New Jerusalem. To this new Church the confessions of Lee are particularly interesting, and could they reveal ons their own prophet could give them, and they mean to make use of it in their propagandism. Yesterday there was to have been a great outpouring of the spirit in the hall of the Legislature of the Republic, on New Montgomery street, where the branch of disciples meet; but, through the neglect of the deacon to advertise and bring the public together, Elder Andrews had to defer his discourse till he had a larger audience, and so he and "brothers" Anderson and Betts "bore their testimony," as did dying Lee, to their faith in the original Joseph as a prophet. Another brother, Mr. Somethingorother, was boisterous and said so many confused things that they had to "seal with him" and "suspend him" till he got more sober. As journalists invariably leave the pulpit to allow better adepts for the work expected from it, of course "we take no stock" in any shade of the Mormon faith; but in looking at the rivals, Brigham Young and young Joseph Smith, there seems no telling what may happen, and the latter in breaking off the shackles that bind the people of Utah to that miserable lubberism which found its truest interpretation in the massacre on the Mountain Meadows. One of the elders spoke very cheerfully to a *Post* representative last evening at the ball of the fact that there were large numbers of the Mormons in Utah coming over to "young Joseph" and deserting Brigham, and the Gentile merchants and other well-to-do persons there were aiding them to erect a church in Salt Lake City.

BRIGHAM DENOUNCED BY THE CALIFORNIA MORMONS.

[From the San Francisco Post, March 25.]

The Society of Latter Day Saints held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Grand Army of the Republic, on New Montgomery street. Elder Anderson presided. The main topic of discussion was the Lee revelations in Utah and the execution of the aged murderer. Several of the speakers bitterly denounced Brigham Young and the founders of the Church, charging that they had cast a blot of stigma on the entire sect. The followers of the Mormon Church, it was contended, had lost faith in their leaders, and the critical moment had arrived when every true member of the Church was required to exercise wisdom, caution and fidelity. The present and past policy of the Church in temporal affairs was severely criticised, and the whole subject went to such an extreme that a vote of censure was passed upon the offending brother.

PUNISH THE GUILTY.

Brigham Young:—"I say again, you Gladdenites, do not court persecution or you will get more than you want, and it will come quicker than you want it. * * * I know what they have done here, they have asked exorbitant prices for their nasty, stinking ribbons. * * * Now, you Gladdenites, keep your tongues still, lest sudden destruction come upon you. * * * I say rather than apostates should flourish here I will unsheath my bowie knife and conquer or die. Now, you nasty apostates, clear out or judgment will be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet."

Ogden (Utah) *Junction*:—"How many more of Lee's 'confessions' will be given to the world we know not and care not, but each conflicting statement only serves to show the utter unreliability of the arch assassin's declarations, and tend to destroy all confidence in his veracity."

Gold Hill (Nev.) *News*:—"This Church, which thrives on the blood of the innocent, must be rooted out of our soil. The 'President,' who orders wholesale assassination, must be sent to join his victim; Lee. The nation demands that Brigham Young shall be the next victim to the theory of 'blood atonement' which he has promulgated."

Pittsburg (Pa.) *Commercial*:—"Congress has only to enact laws that will clearly provide for the extirpation of polygamy, without doing more harm to those who, in a sense, innocently engaged in it than could be avoided, and the blot of Mormonism would soon be wiped out. This work should engage the attention of Congress at its next session. The proper punishment of the Mountain Meadows massacre demands it."

ON THE STREET.

SETTLING DOWN AFTER THE PANAMA AND PACIFIC MAIL TROUBLE—CONFERENCE OF THE COAL ROAD REPRESENTATIVES.

Those whose wishes were father to the thought that a panic yesterday would follow the previous day's tumble in Panama and Pacific Mail must have been disappointed by the suddenness with which the persons most concerned announced their readiness to settle up the damage caused by the crash. To be sure, it is not certain that all is over yet, but Mr. Trenor W. Park and Mr. John Pondir announce themselves equal to the emergencies that confront them. Of course, rumors flashed through the street early in the day of impending disaster; but somehow the threatened storm did not come to time. Other operators were to fail, and the fortunes of the day were to include in their profit and loss sheet a suspended bank or two, by way of spice for some expected roast bull; but the operators concluded not to fail, and the only bank failures were failures to suspend.

The Pacific Mail statement had the effect of steadying the stock, and for some reason Panama did not flutter much. The sales recorded amounted to 1,545 shares, the lowest price being 99. The bears, failing to realize on the anticipated trouble in consequence of the previous day's events, put forth other stories of complications by which the street was soon to be startled. These were—but it would not do to circulate these rumors just now.

Mr. Park, in reply to inquiries about his relation to the Panama excitement, said it was sufficient for the public to know that he could meet all his liabilities and have a little left for himself.

Mr. Pondir, the suspended broker of the day before, caused the fact to be announced in the Stock Exchange in the afternoon that he was ready to meet all demands and would be so to-day. This announcement was warmly received.

THE COAL ROADS.

The other topics which received most consideration on 'Change were the meeting of the representatives of the old coal combination and the freight conference between Messrs. Scott, Garrett and Jewett. As was partly expected, the coal road representatives had an understanding of mutual protection. At the meeting there were present Messrs. Samuel Sloan, representing Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; George A. Hoyt, the Pennsylvania Coal Company; Edward W. Clark, the Susquehanna and Wilkesbarre Coal Company; John Leisenring, Upper Lehigh Coal Company, and other shippers on Central Railroad of New Jersey; F. B. Gowen, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company; ex-Judge Asa Packer, Lehigh Coal and Company; G. B. Lindeman, representing the other shippers on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Thomas Dickson, Delaware and Hudson. At the meeting two propositions were considered. Mr. Gowen proposed to combine all the coal in one office, that it may be sold by one man. This proposition was received with disfavor.

The second plan was to restrict the tonnage to the demands of trade. This plan will probably be adopted at to-day's meeting. Again, the meeting decided for itself that coal should not be advanced more than fifty cents a ton. In other words the combination says to the public:—"If we permit coal to be mined as fast as it may be, and do not unite for the purpose of preventing large quantities from being thrown on the market, as they will without a combination, prices will go down still lower than at present. This we cannot afford, so we will agree to bring along only just enough for consumption, and, as we do not wish to go into the business ourselves, we will agree to raise the price only fifty cents a ton just now." The new combination, as it seems desirous of being already considered, will probably decide upon a plan to-day.

Messrs. Thomas A. Scott, Garrett and H. J. Jewett met at the Brevoort House, but their conference was private.

SAFETY OF A NATIONAL BANK.

BENNINGTON, Vt., April 4, 1877.

The news of the reported failure of Trenor W. Park created great excitement here this morning, and rumors have been afloat concerning the standing of the First National Bank in this place, of which he is president. The reports of the bank's embarrassment are, however, without foundation.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MORE ABOUT THE TEACHERS' SALARIES—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND CONSIDERED.

The Board of Education held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

Among the miscellaneous communications was a letter from Henry Fibel, of Lexington avenue, protesting against Jewish children being required to go to school for thirty minutes on their holidays or being considered absent. Such obligation compelled them to be absent from their religious observances.

The Committee on Teachers reported that S. M. Crosby, assistant teacher in Grammar School No. 37, be reprimanded by Superintendent Kiddle for violation of the bylaws relating to corporal punishment. The recommendation was adopted.

The Financial Committee offered a resolution that the sum of $4,545 34 be appropriated from the reserve fund of 1876, for the payment of bills incurred by the Trustees of several wards, in excess of the amounts allowed for incidental expenses for that year, the bills to be paid on the approval of the Superintendent of School Buildings. The resolution was adopted.

The Superintendent of Truancy, Mr. A. M. Stanton, presented his report for the month of March, which stated that the total number of cases investigated by the agents was 1,228. Of this number 740 were not classed as truants, leaving 488 truants and non-attendants, of whom 147 have left the district, returned and placed in school and seven committed to the Catholic Protectory.

The Committee on Bylaws offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the complaints of the school trustees and citizens of the Tenth ward, with reference to houses of illfame situated in the immediate vicinity of the public schools in that ward, be referred to the District Attorney of the city and county of New York; and this Board earnestly requests that he will take such action and proceedings as he shall deem necessary and proper to abate the evil complained of.

President Wood called Commissioner Beardsle to the chair, and, taking the floor, spoke at some length on the reduction of teachers' salaries and employés of the Board, objecting emphatically to the plan recently adopted of making monthly reductions of three and one-half per cent. He closed by offering for adoption the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas the Board of Apportionment of 1876 among other moneys appropriated for the purposes of the Board of Education assigned the sum of $360,000 for "purchasing, leasing, procuring sites, erecting buildings," &c., &c., and for the support of schools which shall have been assigned since the last annual apportionment, and for such and such further sum or sums as may be necessary for any of the purposes authorized by law; and whereas on the 21st of March, 1877, said Board of Apportionment did add the sum of $300,000 to be expended as may be required by appropriations to be made therefrom by this Board or any of the purposes herein named; and whereas the Board of Education in its budget of the 20th of September, 1876, asked the Board of Apportionment for $150,000 for the corporate schools and the said Board of Apportionment only granted $100,000; and whereas the Board of Education in making such grants being found in the provision by which the reserved fund is set apart "for any of the purposes authorized by law;" now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to appropriate from the moneys herein named, the sum of $100,000 to refund to the teachers of the common schools of the city of New York, and to the employés of this Board, the sums which have been collected from their salaries for the month of March and April, 1877, and further to make such provision as may be necessary to pay their salaries for the present month of April, 1877, and that the requisite amount be held sacred out of this reserved fund for these several purposes, and that said Finance Committee so report at this Board's meeting of this Board.

Mr. Watson offered a resolution that the matter be laid over for consideration until the next meeting of the Board. The resolution was carried.

A motion was made by Commissioner Watson that the resolution appropriating the sum of $4,198 46 from the reserve fund in addition to the sum of $103,000 appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the distribution among the corporate schools be reconsidered.

Commissioner Wheeler moved that the reconsideration be laid over until the next meeting.

A BATTLE royal.

Formal Closing of the Cocking Season on Long Island.

A SPLENDID NIGHT'S SPORT.

Exit Heels, Handlers and Birds Until Thanksgiving Day Next.

The regular season for cock fighting, which extends from Thanksgiving Day to Easter Monday in each year, ended on Monday, April 2 inst., and in honor of the event, in addition to the regular fighting in established pits, a grand display was arranged for that night by the veterans of the cocking fraternity as a formal closing of the season. For this purpose seventeen owners of birds put up a forfeit to produce a bird for that night to engage in a battle royal that was to eclipse anything seen in this vicinity for many years. Every cocker who had not made a match for some other pit brought his bird to the grand rally, on the line of the Southern Railroad, and as a result fourteen matches were made up at the weighing in early on Monday evening. These fights lasted so long that many who had entered for the royal found it impossible to remain, but on withdrawing paid their forfeit as a prize for the winning bird which did fight.

The crowd in attendance was immense, and despite the numerous growls which occurred from time to time were generally good natured and enjoyed the *coup de main* of the sport so much that shouts of laughter continuously attested their appreciation of the comical side of royal cock fighting. Taken as a whole the fighting was good and a great deal of money changed hands. From this time forward until the fall of the year desultory matches only will take place, as the weather is getting too warm to reduce the birds to good fighting condition.

SUMMARY OF BATTLES.

First Battle.—A ginger-red and red pyle at 4 lbs. 8 oz. were first shown to the admiring gaze of the dense crowd—the ginger a high-stationed and the pyle a low-headed bird. The odds were on the pyle, though the ginger proved a cool, close-cutting bird, and was so lively at first that the battle seemed turning in his favor; but, losing an eye, a lucky hit in the shoulder from the pyle killed him. Time, 3m. 40s.

Second Battle.—Two black-reds—one a muff, without toes—at 3 lbs. 4 oz. each, were next placed to the scratch, and proved themselves game birds in a close, evenly-breaking fight. The muff was pounded and lost in 9m. 6s.

Third Battle.—A rattling fight between a black-red and a red pyle at 3 lbs. 6 oz. each. The birds broke well together, giving and taking freely for two minutes. Then the red seemed to get the upper hand of the pyle and punished it severely, the latter seeming to have fallen asleep. Waking up, however, at last it cut right and left with vigor, until, receiving a terrible hit, which laid open its throat, it fell and died in a few seconds. Its antagonist also died just after leaving the pit. Time, 17m. 45s.

Fourth Battle.—For some moments, owing to the obstreperousness of a fellow who wanted to bet a ferry or a milk ticket, a fight seemed imminent between certain spectators that threatened to end the cocking, but through the efforts of the most prominent parties present quiet was restored and the sport proceeded. A black-red of the old "Pawnbroker" stock was placed to a blue-red, both at 4 lbs. 1 oz. In the first buckle the pawnbroker gave the blue-red a terrible cut in the side, under the wing, which seemed to partially couple it. It showed some little fight, however, until laying down it was pounded and counted out. The blue-red was the most terrible hitter of the two, but the first blow decided the battle. Time, 3m. 45s.

Fifth Battle.—This fight seemed to cause much ill-feeling through the crowd, though it were off before morning. The contesting birds were a brown-red at 3 lbs. 15 oz. and a black-red at 3 lbs. 14 oz. The birds commenced in rattling style, the brown fastening with a terrible hit to the black. The handler of the latter in his hurry pulled his bird quite out of the opposing bird, and the other handler, unprepared for any such action, received a touch of the irons in two places in his right hand. He instantly claimed the fight, but the outcry from the spectators induced the judge to order them to go on. The handler of the brown bird next claimed the fight on a charge of pushing by the handler of the blackie. A moment later a similar charge and claim were made from the opposite side, but the judge merely warned each and ordered the fight to proceed. The black showed slight signs of running away, but another buckle quieted it and it lay down. A count was then made for each bird and they were placed to the scratch. Here the blackie lay down and did not again raise its head. The handler of the brown proceeded to count his opponent out, but, by omitting to take the first count into consideration, though told to be careful by the judge, he passed over the "dreasting" and was declared the loser. This was the signal for an outbreak, as a large amount of money was at stake and a game as tastefully seemed inevitable until, at the request of the owner of the premises in which the sport was taking place, the judge declared the battle money and all bets off. This restored quiet. Time of fight, 14 minutes.

Sixth Battle.—Two black-reds at 4 lbs. 13 oz. were next placed in the pit, one with a gray hackle and the other with a black. This was the best sustained fight of the night, and considerable money changed hands on the result. The birds were very close, cutting well and in merit about equal, so that the fight, which was game to the last, required close application on the part of the handlers. The birds in their breaking showed no wildness, but kept at business right to last. The gray finally lost through having his throat cut. Time, 18m. 20s.

Seventh Battle.—Two black-reds were again pitted, a white hackle at 4 lbs. 12 oz. and a gray at 4 lbs. 13 oz. The gray opened the fight in a very lively manner, cutting well, but, proving weak, was soon fought out. The white then, with one blow, started it running, and, following it up, drove the gray out of the pit. Time, 4 minutes.

Eighth Battle.—Still black-reds were brought to the scratch. This time two at 3 lbs. 10 oz., one having a gray hackle. The fighting was pretty steady and gave the gray proving a most beautiful cutter, fastening almost every hit and thus making short buckles. The red laying down, some one called out "1 pound him." The handler at once threw down a sovereign and demanded that the money be placed in the pit, producing $1 for the bird. When the outsider understood that he was expected to pace $20 to cover the $1 he backed out, and the police who had gone to the ring only long enough a fight by impounding. The quarrel settled the red got up and for a few seconds made a brave show of fight, and then suddenly turned and ran away. Time, 9m. 30s.

Ninth Battle.—Two black-reds, with black hackle at 4 lbs. 5 oz. and gray hackle at 4 lbs. 6 oz., were faced in the pit, and on being let go flew at each other, the gray passing his left through the breast of the latter in passing, pierced his heart and threw him over on his back dying. Time, 10 seconds.

Tenth Battle.—A black-red and ginger-red at 4 lbs. 7 oz. each were next pitted. The blackie showed game, but the ginger overlaid him in every particular, throwing him and fastening when and where he chose until he killed it. Time, 2m. 34s.

Eleventh Battle.—Two black-reds again loomed up; one a gray hackle at 5 lbs. 2 oz., the other an Irish gypsy at 5 lbs. 3 oz. Both birds commenced breaking together, and then settled down for steady fighting, until at once the eye of one of the gypsy's eyes. Frantic with the pain the gypsy became mad, and in its agonized wild hitting cut the gray's throat, at 12m 55s. from the commencement of the fight. The gray then turned and ran and, jumping up the run, closely followed by the gypsy until picked up by his handler. Time, 13m. 55s.

Twelfth Battle.—A black-red cock at 5 lbs. 1 oz. was next pitted to a brass back cuckoo at 5 lbs. 2 oz., the latter a Kentucky gray. The fight, though brief, was a spirited one, the chicken showing splendid game. A severe cut in the breast received early in the fight brought it to great, though, however, and after a beautiful break it fell never to rise again. Time, 2m. 28s.

Thirteenth Battle.—A brown-red and a black-red, at 4 lbs. 11 oz., next exchanged compliments, but made a clumsy affair of it. The black-red had no style, was no hitter, and stood up and received all the punishment like a Trojan. Then he made an attempt to fight, and by his very clumsiness succeeded in cutting the brownie's throat slightly, at which the latter manifested a disposition to run. Raising his head and looking around the blackie very lively, punishing it terribly. The birds were then impounded, the odds against the brown. Before the count was finished the brown showed a disposition to fight, but the handler of the black made no response; to the astonishment of all, however, instead of following the black up, the brown turned when none pursued and ran two or three times around the ring, bought back to the pit and won. However, he won the fight through the blackie being counted out. The decision was given in favor of the runaway bird, and it gave rise to another growl among those who had money invested on the result. After some minutes' wrangling, however, the affair was amicably adjusted and the bets were all paid. Time, about 17 minutes.

Fourteenth Battle.—Two black-reds, which color seemed to be the favorite during the night, were placed in the pit at 4 lbs. 5 oz. each. This proved a rattling fight, the merits of the birds being about equal. They were well matched, and after fighting for when both were exhausted the dark buckie won over the gray by its being counted out. Time, 32m. 31s.

THE BATTLE ROYAL.

All the matches were now ended, and those who had entered for the battle royal were notified to get their birds ready. It was then half-past six on Tuesday morning, and as urgent business called away several of the parties who had engaged birds they paid forfeit and withdrew, so that when all were heeled only five birds showed up, though the sweepstakes, at $2 50, amounted to $42 50. One of the five birds was then found on the judge to be armed with most formidable gaffs, fully three inches in length, and it was accordingly ordered withdrawn. The remaining four were then placed inside the circle of the pit with their tails pointing toward each other. They were all cocks running from 4 lbs. 6 oz. to 5 lbs. 10 oz., and in color a dark red, brown-red, ginger-red and blue pyle. Thus placed and waiting for the order to let go the betting stood 100 to 200 on nearly the number. At 6h. 37m. 15s. the signal "let go" was given, and the hands withdrawn the birds were free in the pit. First they turned and looked at each other, and then the brown-red made a dash at his opponent, knocking the pyle off its feet by its weight. The ginger followed it up and gave it a stinger in the comb as it fell over the pyle; the ginger going a little further and starting the dark red with a keen cut of the heel was received with a rattling return which sent it back on the pyle. The dark-red following, all the birds indulged in a *melée* which lasted about thirty seconds and ended by the brown-red hopping out of the pit with a loud squawk. He was taken by his backer and again placed in the pit by order of the judge, but one glance was enough for him and in merit about equal, so that the fight, which was game to the last, required close application on the part of the handlers. The birds in their breaking showed no wildness, but kept at business right to last. The gray finally lost through having his throat cut. Time, 18m. 20s.

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Time of shoot—2h. 15m.

FOOTBALL.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I wish you would tell the Park Commissioners to see to it that the boys get a football ground in the Central Park, although they have a lower baseball ground which was intended for cricket and the middle ground for baseball. They should have some ground for football, for some boys are not able to play at baseball, and a football ground would be a capital idea.

A. B. KAHNWEILER.

BERGH'S HORSE LAW.

THE HERALD'S VIEWS SUSTAINED BY THE OPINIONS OF EMINENT JURISTS—HOW THE ABUSE SHOULD BE REMEDIED.

About one year and a half ago the attention of a gentleman in this city was called to some cases of very great hardship arising from the arrest and imprisonment of poor men who were going home with lame horses. He found the law of the State permitted these arrests, and, with the view of ascertaining if the law was wise and good in the opinion of jurists and philanthropists, he submitted it to three distinguished gentlemen and asked their opinion. They cheerfully complied with his request. As the law now stands, every man whose horse falls lame on his way home is liable to arrest and imprisonment, and poor men, who have no means to meet the expenses of such arrest, are constantly made the victims of this unjust and defective law. A slight amendment would relieve the innocent from great suffering to which they are now subjected.

The following are the opinions of the jurists alluded to:—

JUDGE NEILSON'S OPINION.

CHAMBERS, CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., BROOKLYN, Feb. 18, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR—We must all sympathize with proper efforts to prevent cruelty to animals. The motive sentiment is correct and healthy. It may have been thought that the natural impulse of most men to speak out on behalf of the suffering creature not able to speak for itself, or to interfere in a spirit of resentment, might lead to an abuse of the power to make arrests, so some attention is paid to the selection of the officers.

We should accept statutory regulations according to their spirit and terms, without seeking occasion for criticism or complaint. But special and experimental laws may well disappoint the inventors. Under these statutes we have a compliment of organization—the repression of cruelty becomes a regular business. That repression is by arrests intrusted to men appointed by the society, approved by the Sheriff, perhaps hastily or without special knowledge of their temper or fitness. The citizen who may be driving, and necessarily punishing a stubborn or fractious horse, a foundered horse, apparently disabled, yet fit for some use, or a horse injured by some cause, and not to be driven before, is liable to arrest according to mere notion, arbitrary notion, of the officer.

It would seem that such extraordinary power, if to be granted at all, should have been conferred on the Sheriff and his deputies and upon the city police for better security, not only that officers having more experience and a sense of responsibility might be in charge, but that there might be an absence of the heat and undue zeal common to the mere partisan. The man who is sent out to find something wrong, who may think that his official life and compensation depend upon his finding manifold wrongs, is pretty sure to find them, may not be a disinterested or fair judge in cases of a doubtful character.

But in all this, in all legal regulations, the liberty of the citizen should be the paramount consideration. Any expedient is bad which tends to abate the estimate we should have of that liberty. That arrests should be made without sufficient cause or authority is an abuse—an abuse which may possibly be the natural fruit of such an experimental organization. Not only should the citizen be safe in his person, but in the possession of his property; neither should he be subject to interference without due cause. I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

J. NIELSON.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN'S VIEWS.

ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR—I have your letter relating to alleged abuses in the matter of arrests, &c., under the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. I was, as you know, one of the first organizers of the New York society, of which Mr. Bergh is president, and I have always been, as you have been, one of its most earnest friends. It has accomplished great good. Without doubt some things have been overdone. Overzeal almost always causes very serious mistakes. Almost every man will take the best care he can of his own property. It is the natural thing for him to do. It is his interest to do it. If a carman at the close of the day is seen driving a lame horse, I would say the presumption was he was not doing it with evil intent; that he did not want to injure what was his own; that he did not desire to destroy his capital, his stock in trade. If a lady or gentleman driving home from the Park, has a lame horse, I should presume, as a matter of course, there was no malice, as there certainly could be no pleasure in the act of driving. I suppose these instances merely to illustrate my point that there are certain technical violations of the laws to prevent cruelty to animals which ought not to be pisced on a level with and be treated like acts which are unmistakably wicked and cruel, done with evil intent, or like those misdemeanors which are offences against public order or public decency.

All policemen and all agents of the society ought to recognize the distinction, and the duty of doing so should be particularly enjoined upon them by their superiors and by the law. The great difficulty is, they must be clothed with a certain amount of discretion, and they will sometimes abuse it. If a policeman or special officer of the society witnesses an offence against the laws, he arrests without a warrant and is requested to take the party arrested before a magistrate. Often a magistrate cannot be found for many hours in open court, and so the accused goes to prison until one can be found.

Now, I think that for minor offences against the laws for the prevention of cruelty, instances of which I have suggested, no officer, except by a magistrate's commitment, should have it in his power to cause the incarceration for a single hour, much less for a single night, of a person accused and arrested. In a magistrate cannot be found immediately after the arrest it is better to take the chances of total escape of the person arrested than to have him or her locked up in prison with thieves or other criminals until a police court can be found open.

An act in accordance with these suggestions, made applicable to certain specified cases of violation of the laws in question, might meet the approval of the legislature, and I hope would not be opposed by the society. Very respectfully,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

OPINION OF A JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR—I think there will be no dissent from the proposition that the arrest of citizens without process emanating from a court or magistrate of competent jurisdiction, except when permitted for certain reasons of public policy or some urgent necessity, is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice. When permitted the power should be hedged about by stringent provisions of law, which would absolutely secure to the party arrested a speedy examination by a magistrate, to the end that if no cause exists for the arrest the imprisonment may cease at once. By "immediate" I mean forthwith, that there may be no detention without the authority of some magistrate having jurisdiction to act in the premises, beyond the time necessary to go from the place of arrest to the nearest magistrate.

An arrest may be proper and necessary without warrant, but actual imprisonment by committal to a place of detention, before examination and without warrant, can seldom be necessary, and when necessary, but for a few hours at the longest. Magistrates and peace officers and private individuals, under certain circumstances, may arrest for a breach of the peace or a felony committed in their presence, and special statutes have empowered police officers and even private persons to apprehend for other offences under special circumstances.

For what acts, under what circumstances and by whom arrests may be made without a warrant, is within the discretion of the Legislature; but it would seem that ordinarily there would be no good reason for exercising this discretion and empowering irresponsible individuals or police officers to arrest without warrant for a mere misdemeanor not endangering the public peace or affecting or imperilling the rights of person or property of third persons, or the interests of society.

But under whatever circumstances an arrest may be made without process, it should not be possible under the law to detain the party arrested in prison without examination for a longer time than twelve hours in the furtherest; and for that or any other time only because, by reason of the hour and the time of arrest, the prisoner cannot be sooner taken before a magistrate. The detention of a person not arrested for any time beyond that within which he might with reasonable diligence be taken before a magistrate is illegal and should make all the parties concerned in the detention trespassers ab initio. Actual imprisonment upon an arrest without process, by the committal of the party to a house of detention or other prison before examination and without the order or warrant of a competent court, should be confined to grave and serious offences affecting or endangering the public peace or safety. I can conceive of no case in which, for offences against the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and for the usefulness of the society organized for accomplishing the purposes of these laws, or the public interests, or the general welfare require or should permit a supposed offender against such laws to be committed to prison for a single hour before examination by a proper magistrate, or without judicial powers issued by him.

I think it a mistake as a matter of policy to resort to extraordinary or unusual measures, especially such means as are apparently incompatible with our form of government and our ideas of civil and personal rights, to enforce any law. It will bring the law, no matter how benign its purposes, to disrepute. With us public opinion has as much to do in enforcing the laws as do the process and action of courts and officers; and if public opinion is offended, either by the provisions of any law or the manner in which the agents appointed for its execution enforce it it will soon become a dead letter upon the statute book. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. F. ALLEN.

HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Easter festival of the Home for the Blind will be held to-day at the Home, No. 219 West Fourteenth street. The festival begins at eleven o'clock in the morning and will be continued throughout the day and evening, concluding at ten P. M.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

"ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your dramatic critic should be more careful when he chronicles the events of the drama. He says "Antony and Cleopatra" was first acted in America in 1845, in the Park Theatre, New York. I saw Eliza Tree play Cleopatra in the old St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, in the winter of '38 and '39. J. M. MOORE.

LEAVE THE FLAG ALONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The remarks of J. Ward Murray in regard to turning our national emblem into an advertising medium for any nostrum that any one may choose to put on it strike the nail on the head. The same thought has often struck me. In no other country in the world would it be permitted, and its suppression here should be agitated. R. J. S.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I want to ask in your "Complaint Book" why the Attorney General should let the officers of the German Savings Bank fool the depositors into signing over their deposits for one year, with no security, on the promise to pay seventy-five cents on the dollar then. Why not have a receiver appointed now and save the big salaries of the officers for a year? I would like to know. DEPOSITOR.

RAMPANT ROWDYISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you be kind enough to protest, in the name of the decent people on East Houston street, against the rowdyish performances at Dramatic Hall? Six fights occurred there recently. We sent a complaint to Police Headquarters three times, and had the fuss stopped. DAVID ABENDSTROH.

STREET ANNOYANCES.

"Viator" writes in savage mood and asks the P. D. (Public Devils), and the D. F. W. (Department of Public Worthlessness), to look at Forty-second street, between Madison and Lexington avenues.

"A Taxpayer" writes briefly to say that the ashes and mud in Washington street, between Cedar and Cortlandt streets, have been lying there for some time and are being piled higher every day. It is about time the Street Cleaning Bureau attended to this.

"Cleanly" varies the street complaints by saying:—"Many of your correspondents complain because the garbage and ash barrels are not emptied. Now I wish to complain because they are. I am in the habit of walking down town about half-past eight in the morning, and as I take some pains with my personal appearance it tries me to have a shirt as 'pure as the snow on the mountain' soiled by the ash man dumping his damned old tub just as I get on the lee side of him. Why can't they dump earlier?"

"Anti-Dirt" calls attention to the filthy condition of Twenty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, it not having been cleaned for at least three months. The block is also barricaded with barrels and boxes, filled with ashes, which have not been emptied for ten days.

"A Citizen" sends word that a pile of cobble, or square cut stones, is now deposited at the corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street. When they will be utilized it is impossible to say.

"H. F. H." states that some ten days, or very near two weeks ago, a corps of men, armed with hoes and brooms, appeared in Clinton street and formed huge piles of mud; so large were they that before these piles that wagons could only with great difficulty pass. These piles of mud and filth have been allowed to remain ever since.

ANSWERS.

THE HARLEM MAIL DELIVERY.

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, FOURTH DIVISION, April 4, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The main cause of the late delivery complained of by "Harlem" is the reduction by Congress of the amount of appropriation recommended by the Postmaster General as necessary to secure a proper performance of the free delivery service, the inevitable result being that at New York and other large cities the routes of carriers in some districts are too long to admit of being covered in less than an hour and a half or two hours. For lack of a sufficient number of carriers, two men are obliged to perform the work of three; and it is to be feared that this state of things will continue until our national legislators discover that in cheap rates New York, where the annual net profit from local postage is nearly three-quarters of a million, the wisest economy lies in the direction of liberal expenditure. A statement of explanation of "Harlem's" difficulty may be found in the facts that he appears to be located at the end of the carrier's route, and that nine miles of wagon transportation of the mails from the Central Post Office have to be accomplished before the first delivery of mail in portion of the city can begin. Very respectfully,

J. GAYLER,
General Superintendent City Delivery.

P. S.—Allow me to suggest that citizens who suppose their city letters to have been delayed in delivery should examine them on the reverse side, on which the hour of their receipt at this or a branch office will be found stamped.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I think it but justice to the carrier who delivers the mails in 113th street (and who is complained of in your "Complaint Book") to say that for the past eight months I have been receiving my mail at the corner of 113th street and Second avenue, and in that time I have never known the first delivery to be later than twenty minutes past nine; only a few times that late. It is generally nine o'clock, or at most from five to ten minutes past, when he is at my door.

A. V. W.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your Complaint Book, which has already accomplished much good, will be rendered more efficient by the course marked out in your editorial columns of yesterday, in which you say, "that when complaints are justly made, and are disregarded by those who are responsible for the abuse brought to light, we shall take pains to fix the responsibility where it rightfully belongs. Our book is an easy one for willing scholars. Those who are too lazy or too stupid to learn must not hope to escape punishment." Within the past two weeks some half dozen of your correspondents have written you complaints touching the calcium light nuisance. One stated that he had saved a woman and child from being run over by a Grand street car, she being so blinded by the glaring light at the Theatre Comique that she did not see the car till the horses knocked her down. Another spoke of the annoyance to the ladies on the pedestrians are rightly unprotected. A third stated the pecuniary damage resulting to property in the vicinity, and so on through half a dozen complaints. These I cut out and sent to the Mayor, with a brief statement of my own grievance, which was no less than having been run into by the driver of another carriage, who was so blinded by the calcium light at the Theatre Comique as not to see my carriage till it was too late to avoid the collision. The following letter from the Mayor will show where the responsibility rests for the continuance of the nuisance of those lights, which are not only in open defiance of law, but, in your opinion, irresponsible, as the lessees shown, are attended with no little danger to the community:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, March 27, 1877.

DEAR SIR—The Mayor has no power to interfere with the burning of calcium lights. It is expressly in the control of the Police Department, to whom you must apply. I referred your former complaint to them. Yours, truly,

SMITH ELY, Jr.

Here you have an opportunity "to fix the responsibility where it rightly belongs," and if the Police Department are "too lazy or too stupid to learn," it is my intention, if those nuisances are not instantly abated, to prefer charges against the Commissioners for neglecting to perform their duty.

KNICKERBOCKER.

DIRECTORY SPELLING EXPLAINED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In reply to a question of spelling, as appeared in the Complaint Book of Sunday last, the writer begs leave to explain, for the public satisfaction as well as Mr F 's, the reason why a canvasser is instructed to take the information as he does. In collecting and compiling so many thousand names in so short a time as we have for the "City Directory" it is absolutely necessary for the compiler to arrange his work in such a manner as to need little or no correction when once placed in the hands of the printer.

To gratify a few individuals who choose to have their names spelled differently to what they were christened we object. For instance, Mr. Smith, the grocer, wishes to have his name spelled Henry Smith, although his parents thought proper to have him christened John Henry. To please him would greatly inconvenience the assorter, and in most cases would likely get printed Henry Jr., which might cause him, as well as those looking for him, much inconvenience, as the name in that case might appear on a different page. The canvasser is strictly forbid returning names thus spelt, even if payment is offered. In taking the information for the Business Directory there are some foreign firms represented by agents who wish the firm name as well as their own inserted as an advertisement, and not over anxious to pay for it. The Directory publishers do not see it in that light. From one that has many years' experience as a compiler.

STREET.

SEATS IN LADIES' CABINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have read the article signed "Two Plain-Spoken Young Ladies," addressed to all who wear pantaloons. I am unfortunate enough to belong to the class wearing that article of attire. I sympathize with the writers—first, because they are ladies; second, because they are young ladies (and you know all young ladies are so charming); and third, because of the injustice done them by the ungraceful wearers of the aforesaid articles of dress. But, dear Mr. Editor, what is a poor fellow to do who is daily ferried o'er the river? I have recently made several ventures into the so-called "gentlemen's cabin," and I wish the two young, handsome ladies (I naturally suppose they are handsome) would poke their heads in at the door, or, if they could endure the severe ordeal, pass the whole length of the cabin. I will guarantee they will not stop to take any vacant seat. The noxious air, stifling with tobacco smoke and the floors covered with spittle, would, I think, prove equal to a writ of ejectment. By common usage, on all the ferries, the cabin on one side of the boat is understood to be the smoking room, and why the sign over the door should read "gentlemen's cabin" I cannot understand, as a gentleman not adverse to the use of the "weed" venturing therein is looked upon as more of an intruder than when he enters the so-called "ladies' cabin." If the ferry companies would provide some other place for smokers, so as to prohibit smoking in the cabin designed for gentlemen, the ladies would not have so much cause to find fault. Do, fair creatures, have pity on the unfortunates who venture into the hallowed precinct of your special reserve. DOUGLAS.

STIRRING UP THE LEGISLATURE.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE INDORSES THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

A large and important meeting of the Cotton Exchange was held yesterday afternoon at which Mr. James F. Wenman, the President, occupied the chair. Mr. Walter T. Miller proposed the following preamble and resolutions in regard to the constitutional amendments now pending in the Legislature, and explained the interest at stake in their adoption as effecting the great reform necessary in the municipal affairs of this city:—

Whereas in May, 1875, the Legislature of New York, in consequence of a message from Governor Tilden suggesting the appointment of a commission to devise a plan for the government of the State, did unanimously adopt a bill to such a commission; and whereas ten men of both political parties, chosen for their learning, ability and high character, after sixteen months of study and investigation and the tullest and most careful discussion and consideration of the subject, did on the 1st of January present the results of their deliberations, and did embody them in the form of certain constitutional amendments; and whereas these amendments must be approved by two successive Legislatures, and then submitted to the vote of the people; and whereas the failure of the Legislature to approve the said amendments will put off the proper reform, not only for a brief delay, but for a period of many years, and whereas the failure of the Legislature to approve the said amendments will put off the proper reform, not only for a brief delay, this effort for reform; and whereas this Exchange is most painfully aware of the evils and abuses of the present system of city government in New York and Brooklyn, by which their debts and taxes are so swelled that we are startled by the probability of city bankruptcy and the certainty that our capital, trade and commerce will be driven to places where it will be less taxed, unless some efficient, economical and honest system of municipal government is adopted by which we can surely, though slowly, return to light taxation and diminishing debt; and whereas in the amendments suggested by the Commission we do recognize the right principles to secure such government; therefore

Resolved, That this Exchange does hereby most earnestly urge the senators and Representatives from this city and Kings county in the State Legislature to use all their influence to secure a passage of the proposed amendments, so as to bring them in due course for approval before the next Legislature.

Resolved, That this Exchange appeals to the sense of justice of the members of the Legislature from other parts of the State, and to the honesty of purpose of New York and Brooklyn that right of self-regulation of their finances and government may be secured to taxpayers of the towns and villages which they represent.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent by the Secretary to each Senator and Assemblyman and Representative in the Legislature from this city and Kings county.

Mr. Henry Hentz seconded the above, and after some remarks by Mr. James F. Maury a vote was taken and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE GROCERS' STAND.

At a meeting of the Grocers' Board of Trade yesterday, resolutions were passed urging the adoption of the amendments and appointing a committee of three to accompany the President of the Board to Albany and present their views to the Legislature.

NO NEW PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Pursuant to announcement the members of the Produce Exchange appeared in large numbers yesterday to cast their vote on the following question:—

Are you in favor of securing a proper site, and erecting thereon a suitable building, having conveniences and accommodations equal to the increased needs of the Exchange, provided the Board of Managers shall present to you a plan for the accomplishment of this object, giving an estimate of cost and proposed location, which shall be submitted to a vote by ballot of the members of the Exchange, after twenty days' notice of such ballot shall have been given?

At three o'clock the polls were closed, and on the count being taken it was found that the ballot stood 669 in favor and 756 against, thus killing the project at once.

The following clever burlesque notice was previously circulated, and has finally contributed to defeat the project of the managers:—

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the corinsome board of this Exchange it is resolved unanimously that the following plan be submitted to a vote by ballot on Wednesday, April 4, 1877:—

Are you in favor of securing a proper sight of the $400,000 which the Exchange has securly invested; and after having seen the contractor are you in favor of erecting an immense building, having all the modern improvements, to wit:—Mortgage of $500,000, parlors, drawing rooms, "bull"-dozing apartments with "bear" skin divans, hot and cold baths, all to be connected with a magnificent restaurant and drinking saloon, from which an income of $20,000 annually is expected besides ten per cent on earnings of the barber, provided the Board shall present to you a plan for these accomplishments, giving an estimate of the cost of a course of lectures in the grand ball which will be opened on the evening with the principal boards of trade and bourses of the Old World, the popular operas and the Tower of Babel), on the rise and fall of the general markets and the best methods of testing the various qualities of whiskey straight, and the gullibility of the membership who are used to pull these chestnuts out of the fire?

Will you vote early and often that you may be of the committee who superintend the work?

NEW YORK, April 3, 1877.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Composition proceedings have been commenced before Register Ketchum by Jacoby & Co., cigar manufacturers at No. 200 Chatham street. They offer thirty cents on the dollar, payable in four, eight and twelve months. The principal creditors are as follows:—G. Reissmann, $29,706 93; Weil & Co., $25,455 55; Teller Brothers, $21,387 55; Samuel Baron, $9,011 90; Rosenbaum & Co., $8,102 35; Charles A. Tnackston, $5,888 05; Wieke & Co., $5,521 90; R. Blum, $4,000; L. H. Fisher, $3,581 28; Theodore Wehle, $4,635 95; Esberg, Backman & Co., $3,349 59; Lowenthal & Co., $3,306. The total amount of the liabilities is $166,086.

The assignment of Sergeant Brothers, of No. 68 William street, to Jonas Phillips and Ernesto G. Fabbri is merely the assignment of their interest in the firm of Sergeant & Hunt, which failed several months ago.

Byron L. Pitcher, dealer in eggs at No. 242 West Thirty-third street, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt on $1,100,000 petition before Register Allen. His liabilities amount to $6,381 60.

The following assignments and schedules were yesterday filed in the Court of Common Pleas:—John L. Renert to Edward Wilson; the liabilities are stated at $34,777 04, and assets, $12,000. Isaac Pforzheimer and David Keller to Antoine Wallach and Elias M. Downing; the liabilities amount to about $150,000; nominal assets, $100,000; real assets, $39,101 46.

In the County Clerk's office there was filed yesterday the assignment of James H. Falconer to Samuel Quincy.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

BUCHANAN—DAVIDSON.—On Thursday, March 29, at No. 10 East 9th st., by the Rev. S. M. Hamilton, DAVID BUCHANAN to ISABELLA ETHERTY DAVIDSON, both of this city.

CARPENTER—THOMPSON.—At Central Baptist Church, March 29, 1877, by Rev. J. D. Herr, BENJAMIN F. CARPENTER to ALICE D. THOMPSON, all of this city.

HAVEMEYER—HARMON.—At Calvary Church, 4th av., on Thursday, April 5, by the Rev. Dr. E. Washburn, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER to JOSEPHINE L., daughter of Alexander G. Harmon.

WERNBERG—LYNAN.—April 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Edward Cockran, ANDREW P. WERNBERG, Jr., to MAMIE, daughter of Peter Lynan, Esq., both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

AMES.—On Wednesday, April 4, at Newark, N. J., of consumption, HORACE B. AMES, in his 67th year.

Burial at Detroit, Mich., on Friday, April 6. Detroit papers please copy.

BANKER.—Suddenly, Tuesday April 3, 1877, BENJAMIN BANKER, aged 73 years.

Funeral notice hereafter is invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Pough

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, *published every day in the year.* Three cents per copy (Sunday excluded). Ten dollars per year, or at rate of one dollar per month for any period less than six months, or five dollars for six months. Sunday edition included, free of postage.
All business, news letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.
Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
Rejected communications will not be returned.

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LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
NAPLES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACE.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII.....NO. 95

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—MISS MULTON.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.
PARK THEATRE—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—MY AWFUL DAD.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANICHEFFS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—VIRGINIUS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA.
GERMANIA THEATRE—VERRUFENER BERUF.
EAGLE THEATRE—CROWN OF THORNS.
STEINWAY HALL—THOMAS' CONCERT.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.
BOWERY THEATRE—TEXAS JACK.
PARISIAN VARIETIES.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—PANTOMIME.
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.
HELLER'S THEATRE—PRESTIDIGITATION.
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DIE WALKURE.
BROOKLYN RINK—PATINAGE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—OUR GIRL.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the HERALD as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather at New York to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was very active and there was a great improvement in all the principal active stocks with the exception of the coal fancies. Panama advanced 20 per cent and Pacific Mail recovered almost all its loss of Tuesday. Gold opened at 104¾, advanced to 105 and closed at 104⅞. Government and railroad bonds were generally lower. Money loaned at 4 a 5 per cent on call and closed at the latter quotation.

W. M. T. IS STILL "at home" at his old quarters in Ludlow street.

EMMA MINE is still being actively courted. Her suit is a very long and expensive one.

THE INTERESTING STATEMENT is made that the City Chamberlain has paid in a large sum due as interest on city deposits.

OFFICER NAYLOR was evidently nailed yesterday when on trial for clubbing a citizen. His own head may be hit this time.

THE COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION is actively preparing for the ensuing season, which is expected to be a very interesting one.

HOUSE AGENTS may learn a profitable lesson from the proceedings before Judge Daly yesterday. It was a new way to collect bad debts.

THE CONFUSION OF TIME, as occasioned by the different public clocks in this city, is to be corrected in future, and by a very simple process.

HOW DECEPTIVE ARE APPEARANCES is clearly shown by an article in our law reports to-day. It is nothing new, however, that thieves often look like honest men.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS is the Brooklyn price for clubbing a citizen; at least that is about the sum that Patrolman Ryan will have to pay for his pleasant use of the locust.

BECAUSE A HORSE IS LAME is no good reason for the arrest of the person having the animal in charge. At least this is the opinion of some eminent jurists whose views we publish to-day.

STEALING MONEY LETTERS to maintain appearances in a militia regiment is the latest phase of embezzlement. False pride is bound to have a fall, and young men should profit by the lesson taught by the facts in this case.

THAT "GARBETT," the passenger on the steamship Victoria, is really Mr. A. Oakey Hall there can now be no question. He has been seen by the London correspondent of the *World* and admitted his identity. Mr. Hall is described as being broken down in mind and body, a statement his many friends will receive with deep regret.

OUR SAVINGS BANK SYSTEM is fully explained in the HERALD to-day. It will interest all classes to learn how these institutions are managed, mismanaged and ruined. This is one of those cases where a little knowledge is not a dangerous thing. The more we know about the internal economy of our savings institutions the better it will be for everybody.

THE WEATHER.—The high barometer in the St. Lawrence Valley on Tuesday has moved eastward over Nova Scotia and is rapidly followed by the depression referred to in yesterday's HERALD, and which is now central in the lake region. This disturbance promises to be a peculiar one, inasmuch as it presents novel variations of pressure and temperature in and around its area. It would seem to be a twin disturbance, the division between the two areas of low pressure being a slight barometric ridge. A rain area of considerable extent accompanies the depression, which will cause the Missouri and Upper Mississippi to rise. The thermometric gradient descends sharply from St. Louis northwestward, and this, with the differences of pressure in the Lower Missouri Valley and central districts, indicates the possibility of local tornadoes in that region. The same may be said of the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, where the atmospheric equilibrium is also much disturbed. Heavy rains prevailed yesterday from Texas along the coasts to North Carolina and over Tennessee and Georgia. The coast winds were very variable within comparatively small areas, and indicated in connection with the thermometric differences conditions favorable to the development of local disturbances. We will therefore await with some interest reports from the regions referred to. The Mississippi, upper and lower, and the Missouri have risen. The Ohio and Cumberland have fallen. The weather in New York to-day will be warm and cloudy, probably with rain.

Financial Policy of the New Administration.

The Southern question, which met President Hayes at the threshold, and has thus far engrossed both his own attention and that of the public, is in a fair way toward an early and satisfactory settlement. The really great question on which the success or failure of this administration is staked remains to be grappled with. The Southern problem would have been in any event transient. It would have solved itself if the President had not wisely solved it. It was not in the nature of things that the local governments of the Southern States should continue to be controlled by military interference from Washington. General Grant did all that any President could do in that direction. In spite of his persistent efforts every State government in the South, with only two doubtful exceptions, passed out of republican control during his administration. It is so obvious that South Carolina and Louisiana would have followed suit, even if President Grant had remained in power, that he explicitly gave them up before his retirement from office. It is to his credit that, instructed by his own unfortunate experience, he tried to smooth the path of his successor by publishing to the country his impression that the policy of military interference in the South is disapproved by the people and played out. President Hayes has wisely decided to keep himself out of the Southern entanglements which gave his predecessor so much trouble and annoyance. It was inevitable that South Carolina and Louisiana would have slipped the noose of Hayes as all the other Southern States slipped the military noose of Grant. The new President has prudently spared himself the mortification of his predecessor by a voluntary relinquishment of what it was impossible for him to hold. But he has done nothing which General Grant would not have done had he remained in office for another four years. It would have been absurd and suicidal for the new President to have persisted in a policy which his predecessor on retiring from office was constrained to acknowledge as a mistake.

The Southern question having been virtually disposed of before Mr. Hayes has been a month in office, his attention and the attention of the country will henceforth be directed to a paramount question of greater difficulty and complexity. The financial condition of the country is simply deplorable. All our business interests have languished since the great panic of September, 1873. It is the chief duty of the government to redeem the country from this depressing stagnation. This is the one great problem to which Mr. Hayes and his advisers should direct all their sagacity and energy. If they fail to solve it his administration, despite secondary merits, will be a deplorable failure. To rectify the finances and revive business is the formidable and mighty task laid upon this administration. If it fails in this Mr. Hayes is a failure. If it succeeds in this Mr. Hayes will rank as one of the most important benefactors of his country.

In any just estimate the Southern question and the civil service question are insignificant in presence of the overshadowing financial question, which comes home to the pecuniary interest of every citizen. The great object of hope is a revival of business prosperity. If the administration of President Hayes does nothing to promote this it will be condemned for the greatest fault with which a government can be chargeable—failure to "understand its epoch." The one paramount need of the country is a revival of business. If the new administration cannot contribute to this it will prove an utter failure. We would fain hope that the financial question may be pressed upon the attention of Congress at the approaching extra session, with an urgent recommendation by the President for immediate action.

On this important class of subjects the Secretary of the Treasury has a responsibility almost as great as that of the President himself. The President's attention is necessarily distributed through the whole wide range of administrative questions. He cannot be expected to have the same vigorous grasp of foreign affairs as the Secretary of State, the same minute knowledge of the army and navy as the heads of those departments, nor the same complete mastery of financial questions which is justly expected of the Secretary of the Treasury. All that we can ask of the President is that he put competent experts at the head of each department. In forming his Cabinet there is no selection which should have given him so much solicitude as that of the Secretary of the Treasury. With the exception of the Secretary of State the other heads of departments perform routine duties. In the present state of our foreign relations the Secretary of State is not an important officer. The exigencies of the government are very different now from what they were during the civil war, when the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury were the two main pillars of the government. In that dark period we were in constant danger of a foreign war, which would have been fatal to the preservation of the Union. The able and dexterous management of Mr. Seward, which spared us that ruinous calamity, is even more worthy of grateful commemoration than the services of Mr. Chase in finding resources for paying our vast armies. But at present the Secretary of State has no dangerous channels to navigate, whereas the Secretary of the Treasury is confronted with problems as difficult as those which met Mr. Chase. Unless there should be a change in our foreign relations, of which there is no prospect, the Secretary of the Treasury will be, next to the President, altogether the most important officer in this administration. If the President has made a mistake in selecting this officer it is the greatest of possible blunders. If Mr. Sherman is equal to the demands of the situation it will be a great thing both for his own reputation and the public welfare. No question with which this administration will have to deal is so important as the finances.

Is Mr. John Sherman equal to this position? If his courage and decision were as unquestionable as his experience we should have no doubt. If he fails he cannot plead the baby act. No man in public life has had Mr. Sherman's opportunities for mastering the fiscal questions with which he is now called to deal. He has been Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate for sixteen years. The corresponding officer of the House of Representatives has been changed again and again during that period. While Mr. Sherman has been serving as Chairman of the Finance Committee there have been seven different Secretaries of the Treasury. It was the duty of each of these to study our national finances during the brief period while he was in office. But it has been the duty of Mr. Sherman to study these questions continuously while so many Secretaries of the Treasury, of whom he has been the most important adviser, have come in and gone out. Who can be expected to understand our fiscal questions if Mr. Sherman does not? Measured by mere time he has bestowed five times as much attention upon them as Secretary Chase, the ablest finance Minister of whom he has been a contemporary. If Mr. Sherman fails it will not be for lack of opportunities. He has been in one of the most important financial positions for a longer period than any other man since the organization of the government. If there be any reason to distrust him it is from doubts of his energy and courage rather than his want of experience and opportunities. We sincerely hope that Mr. Hayes has not made a mistake in selecting the most important officer of his administration.

Secretary Sherman must deal efficiently with two problems—resumption of specie payments and refunding the public debt at a lower rate of interest. Neither subject is new to him. He should be as fully prepared to develop his policy at the extra session of Congress as he can ever be. We have very distinct ideas of what he ought to do; but it is not our province, but his, to devise a financial scheme suited to the present exigency. If he thinks he needs further legislation either for refunding the public debt or for hastening specie payments, let him ask it of Congress at the approaching extra session. It is the plain duty of the new President and his Secretary of the Treasury to give the country some idea of what it is to expect of the new administration on the most important subject within the province of the federal government.

The Municipal Amendment to the State Constitution.

The call of citizens for a meeting in Steinway Hall on Saturday to urge the passage of the constitutional amendment is so respectably and numerously signed that we expect a large attendance. It is the plain duty of this Legislature to pass the amendment and thus submit it to a thorough public scrutiny. The responsibility of proposing a question for discussion is very different from the responsibility of finally deciding it. If the present Legislature indorses the constitutional amendment the only effect will be to bring it up for more mature discussion and deliberation in the Legislature which meets next winter. Even an approval of the amendment by the next Legislature will not make it a part of the constitution. The effect of indorsing a constitutional amendment by two successive Legislatures is merely to submit it to the people of the State for their ratification or rejection. The first Legislature which acts upon it should therefore be very liberal and tolerant, especially when the proposed amendment has been recommended by a commission of such pre-eminent ability and character as that of which Mr. Evarts was a member. We regard their plan for the government of cities as excellent. At any rate there is so much to be said in its favor that the people of the State should be allowed to pass their judgment upon it. The points of the plan are—first, spring elections; second, making mayors responsible by allowing them to appoint and remove their subordinates; third, an efficient restriction on the power of cities to contract debts; and, fourth, putting the authority to raise taxes and make expenditures under the direct control of the taxpayers. We agree with the Municipal Commission that these changes would be salutary. If the people of the State shall think otherwise we will bow to their judgment; but we insist that the Legislature shall give them an opportunity to decide the question. We hope, therefore, that the Steinway Hall meeting on Saturday may be imposing enough to command the attention of the Legislature.

Where Is the Money Dumped?

The Street Cleaning Bureau officials assign as a reason for the filthiness of the streets and the accumulations of decomposing garbage that taint the air in every part of the city the want of a dumping ground—that is, unless the Legislature or the Common Council will secure a suitable place for the deposit of the city refuse, the streets must remain as they are, a disgrace to New York and her people. But the public is getting curious about this Street Cleaning Bureau, and desires to know where it dumps three-quarters of a million per annum while leaving the streets in their present horrible condition. No matter what difficulties beset the officials in disposing of the ashes and garbage, we have never heard from them any complaint about inability to spend the people's money. They must have a spacious dumping ground for dollars, whatever they may have for dirt. Now, we have already pointed out to this money dumping bureau a plan for getting rid of the garbage by cremation. Their only response is a request that some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars be placed in the hands of Tom, Dick or Harry for scientific experiments, or, in other words, to be dumped somewhere for somebody's benefit. The kitchen maids of New York and Brooklyn have made all the experiments necessary. We therefore do not need any at the public cost. Truly, in no other city in the Union would such a scandalous disregard of duty on the part of its officials be permitted or practised. These men possess no initiative whatever. They are like wasteful machines that require winding up every day to make them perform any duty. They are the creators instead of the abaters of nuisances, and should be dealt with as such. If with the dumping of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year we cannot get rid of the city dirt mere economy should prompt the Board of Apportionment to withhold an appropriation that serves no useful purpose, but instead fosters a system that is only another expression for donothingism, dirt and dishonesty combined.

Ousting Bismarck.

There is every likelihood that opinions and sentiments in Berlin adverse to Prince Bismarck have so far prevailed with the Kaiser as to excite him on the point whether the imperial will was his own or his Chancellor's; as to which of the two, in fact, is Emperor. All that is known of the Kaiser's mind fully supports the notion that he is not superior to this kind of vanity; that he believes himself, and means that the world shall believe, that he mainly is the author of the great successes of his government. Princes of mediocre capacity have always been the victims of this sort of pique; this has always been the "bee in the bonnet" of crowned men who have barely had sense enough to stand still and permit the great geniuses gathered about a throne to go ahead and do great things. In the coincidence of the two great men, Bismarck and Von Moltke—the one even greater in diplomacy than the other in war—there is seen a repetition of what occurred in France when Talleyrand and Napoleon Bonaparte were on the scene at the same time. Bonaparte was the great soldier of the age, and there was no man in Europe who could cope with Talleyrand in those mere devices of diplomacy with which his name is most associated, or who was so clear and so strong in his perception of the principles that underlie all politics. If these two men had been nominally in the service of any dull hereditary prince of the line of Bourbon that sovereign would have been the analogue of the Emperor William, and the cases as to the personal elements would have been precisely parallel. But it would have been the tradition of the monarchy to assume that all the genius was the King's, as it is now the tradition in Prussia; and it is highly probable that the King might have believed it as the Emperor does. From this relation of the Emperor to the Prince it is not difficult for the elements inimical to the great Chancellor to inspire the sovereign with an idea that any repetition of the Von Arnim story in the case of Von Stosch would be more than unfortunate; to represent the Prince's savage assertion of his dignity as a mere explosion of irritability—a result of a failing perception of the proportions of things—an evidence that he is overworked and needs rest. In this train of ideas the assumption that his conduct is due to the invalidity of his intellectual operations would, perhaps, be resented by the Prince as an addition to the indignity, and if he consented to put his withdrawal from public life in that form it would be an admission that he regarded the adverse elements as too potent even for his strong grasp. Against Bismarck there is, doubtless, in Court and Cabinet, the spirit of jealousy and hidden antipathy generally that is commonly felt by people of fair and average capacity against one whose genius belittles them. They will be glad to have him out of the way, and the Emperor will assent because not disposed to attach its real importance to Bismarck's services. But Bismarck's work is less than half done. It is not a question who will continue it, for the inimical elements are committed to the policy of undoing it; and the calamities and confusions that will follow may fill the mind of the Emperor, if he lives a few years longer, with some doubts as to who created the present German unity.

Cutting Down Salaries.

The bill in regard to the courts of this city, which is a sort of court omnibus bill, may be all right in its general provisions for the reduction of court expenditures, but we are of opinion that the reduction of the salaries of judges is not a good measure of economy. It is one of those economical steps that imply a panic on the subject of public expenditures—steps that defeat their own purpose and make no progress toward the right end, but defeat such progress by raising new difficulties and discrediting the movement toward economy. Any man who is a good enough lawyer to occupy a place on the Bench in this community is worth all the salary he gets. Judges have never been paid too much in this country. If there is any economy to be effected in the administration of our courts, as we believe there is, that economy must consist in cutting away the superfluous parasitic growths which form about the courts, which swell the aggregate figure of the cost of a court to such a point that the salary of the judge becomes by comparison a small item. It is the "patronage" that we want cut down, not the pay of the judges. And this is a good principle in all measures toward public economy, not to cut down the salaries of necessary officers, but to dispense altogether with such as are unnecessary.

Betraying His Party.

It appears, on the authority of several grave and reverend signors, that President Hayes is "betraying the republican party;" that he is not applying in the government the principles of those who chose him for his office, but the contrary principles; that he is giving effect not to the will or the aspirations of the party that supported him, but has practically gone over to the other party. All this is said particularly with reference to the President's course on the cases of South Carolina and Louisiana; and it is a point upon which some democratic journals agree with some republican journals; while both fully agree with Wendell Phillips. If what is said in this vein is true it is not to the honor of the republican party. In his course toward South Carolina and Louisiana the Executive restores the law to the authority the people have always intended it should have. Intrigue and corruption, indifference to the law, defiance of the right, had produced in those States a condition for which there was not only no warrant in the law, but which was in open, flagrant, recognized violation of the law of the land. The President simply reverses that state of facts and sets the house in order. If the restoration of the supremacy of the law over facts that only the law should control is the betrayal of any party the sooner that party is betrayed the better for all reasons.

Is There a Nigger in the Woodpile?

We have indorsed the proposal to abolish the Department of Docks and make it a bureau of the Department of Public Works. But an examination of Senator Morrissey's bill looking to this object leads us to suspect that it is a mask intended to conceal a juggle. Be its purpose what it may, it is one of the most illogical and incongruous bills introduced during this session. In sailor's phrase, "it looks one way and rows another." The people of the city have been under the impression that the merging of the Department of Docks in that of Public Works, making the former a bureau of the latter, would put the docks under the direction and control of the Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Morrissey's bill does nothing of the kind. It looks too much like a deceitful and misleading pretence. Its real drift and whole effect is to transfer the powers of the Dock Department to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This may be a good measure or a bad measure, but it is a measure disguising itself under a cloak. Its proper and fitting title would be, "A Bill for Making the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Docks." We detest crooked legislation. The bill in question, while professing to reduce the Dock Department to a bureau in the Department of Public Works, and while giving the appointment of its chief officer to the Commissioner of Public Works, makes that officer a mere servant of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It does not permit him to perform a single act of any importance without their approval, and it exempts him completely from supervision or control by the department of which his office is nominally made a bureau. The Commissioner of Public Works will have no more authority over him after his appointment than the Police Commissioners or the Commissioners of Charities. What a preposterous farce it is to pretend to create a bureau in one department of the city government, and, at the same time, give the whole control of that bureau to an outside body! It is natural to suspect that such an absurdity in legislation conceals a job.

As an accompaniment of this strange bill another is offered which passed the Senate on Monday, reconstituting the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund who are to be really a Department of Docks under another name. The Mayor and Comptroller are to be two members, and the City Judge, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court and the Recorder are each to appoint one. If two of these latter three should be opposed to the Mayor and Comptroller the other one would be really Commissioner of Docks in virtue of his casting vote. Has the bill some individual in view whom it aims to clothe with this power? If there is such "a nigger in the woodpile" he will be dragged forth and exposed before this juggling bill can pass.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bull's horns are now cut goring.

Bustles are now made with hinges.

Dr. Mary Walker does not wear cotton in the knees.

This is the best season of the year to examine mouse traps.

Baron Franz von Podewels, of Germany, is at the Hoffman.

We shall soon have April showers not unaccompanied by thunder.

The Swiss are importing American boots, probably for interviewing interviewers.

Mr. Francis G. E. Denys, Third Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Everett.

A hard money journal says that the policy of the government should be to pay up. We like paid up policies.

In London helplessly drunken people are called "infants" by the police. Why not call the police baby jumpers?

"Gath" says that the humorous paragrapher is a moral and mental dwarf, that his mind is an ash-heap and his language poppycock.

The bilious youngster now struggles under his mother's left arm as she tries to jab the sulphur spoon into his mouth, and says, "The dose take it."

Beecher weighs 180 pounds, without any silver in his pocket, and he ought to sing:—

To the spirit its splendid conjectures;
To the flesh its sweet despair.

In Berlin there is a movement to place a certain number of cows in dairies and under supervision of hygienic authorities, for supplying selected milk to babies.

The buds on the peach trees begin to laugh and grow fat with vernal pleasure, and the time is only five months distant when a boy may crack 400 peach stones in a week and sell them for a cent.

Louisville *Courier-Journal*:—"When a man of the name of Edmunds goes to Boston to live he becomes Edmands. What becomes of the more familiar Jones is not known." Sometimes he becomes Jane's.

This is noble weather; and as the gentle housewife sits looking at the grass which stretches its tiny green fingers into the soft sunshine, she occasionally dulls her scissors by trying to saw off a gob of maple sugar.

Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, arrived at the Astor yesterday morning. In the afternoon he paid a visit to a friend in the upper part of the city, and, after dining, took the evening train for Washington.

Mrs. Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina although a lady of elegant accomplishments, is not socially received by the old native families of that State, because these families feel that if they should really practise reconciliation they might not have time to talk about it.

Says an English critic, "The most magnificent picture that Tintoret ever painted was painted to measure, to fill the end of the great Council Chamber in the Doge's Palace at Venice, and the picture is of an awkwardly irregular shape, to allow space for the two doorways at the end of the hall."

Dr. G. W. Frost had a dream in which he saw the location, near Springfield, Mass., of a gold mine. The dream returned to him. A hundred-foot shaft has been sunk, and a small streak of gold has been struck. The spirit which is working through Dr. Frost calls itself "Old Hill," formerly a California miner.

The paragraph has its enemies as well as its friends; but surely the light, frivolous and sometimes wise squibs, that one may see at a glance over his fork and over his coffee—little bites and sips of sense and nonsense—are easier to read and to digest at breakfast than a three-column State paper or the frightful details of a murder. The elephants of journalism should not utterly despise the humming birds that fly from flower to flower; because the humming birds do not always despise the elephants.

Evening Telegram:—"Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper sailed to-day for England without having been interviewed upon a certain important particular, which we are surprised the literary papers should have overlooked. Mr. Tupper is nothing more than a good old man, with a passion—if a man at once so good and old can be said to have a passion—for putting into the form of verse certain words which he conceives to represent thoughts and sentiments. He is a remarkable instance of the success of incompetence, the triumph of platitudinarianism."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT.

All Europe Discussing Its Causes and Consequences.

RESTING FOR THE HOUR OF TRIAL

The Eastern Situation and the Prospects of Peace.

AN ENGLISH MINISTER ON THE PROTOCOL.

Eng'ish Iron in America—The Pope's Health Improving.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 5, 1877.

The retirement of Prince Bismarck is still the subject of discussion here and on the Continent, and the newspapers are all full of it. It has thrown the Eastern question for the moment into the shade, and people at least feel a sense of relief to find that one remarkable event has occurred in Europe to break the wearying monotony of those endless and apparently resultless negotiations between the Powers on the subject of Turkey and her discontented subjects. What the final results of the great Chancellor's temporary retirement—for it can be only temporary—may be it is impossible now to foresee, but as no German statesman can by any possibility be set up as a rival to him, it is admitted that, in or out of office, his influence in Germany and in Europe will be still paramount. The leading organs of public opinion in the various European capitals have each their version of the affair, but they all agree as to the main facts.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE RESIGNATION.

The *Provincial Correspondence*, of Berlin, a semi-official journal, states that Prince Bismarck asked to be relieved from his official position because his health was seriously impaired. The Emperor's decision has not been given, but a prolonged leave of absence will probably be granted, which will relieve the Prince of all participation in public affairs. The Paris *Temps* asserts that Bismarck will content himself with a six months' furlough. He wishes to leave to others the responsibility of deciding the Eastern question, should Russia determine to have war. A Berlin despatch says:—At the Emperor's request, Prince Bismarck leaves his resignation in abeyance during his year's absence. Prince Bismarck declares that his present health incapacitates him for work, and that he feels attendance at Parliament an intolerable burden. General Von Stosch, Chief of the German Admiralty, and Prince Bismarck are on good terms. It seems that the Von Stosch incident was not the cause of the Prince's retirement. The provocation is supposed to be of an earlier date—something which occurred at court. It is understood Prince Bismarck will visit England during his retirement. According to another despatch it has been decided that the heads of departments will provisionally discharge the duties of the Imperial Chancellerie during Prince Bismarck's absence.

THE CAUSES DISCUSSED.

A despatch from Berlin to the *Times*, discussing Prince Bismarck's resignation, says:—"Prince Bismarck's motive was probably complex. His health is by no means good, and his influence on Prussian domestic affairs very limited, owing to the traditional independence of each Cabinet Minister, while the concentration of affairs in the hands of an imperial administration is impeded, not only by the resistance of the minor governments, but also by opposition proceedings from the chiefs of the various Prussian departments. As, for instance, two gentlemen appointed by Prince Bismarck to the direction of the new Central Railway Department have successively resigned because their communications were slighted by the railway departments of individual States. As was concluded from Prince Bismarck's language on the occasion, the Von Stosch affair made a deep impression upon him. General Von Stosch is a German, not a Prussian Minister, and as Prince Bismarck has always endeavored to break Prussian traditions in the organization of German bureaus and to assign the chiefs of the German departments to a strictly subordinate position under the absolute control of the Chancellor, General Von Stosch's independent bearing must have appeared like an attempt to transfer the deprecated Prussian system to German institutions. Whether the Prince's withdrawal was directly occasioned by this affair or not, there is little doubt it has been indirectly occasioned by his unwillingness to endure official friction greater than his health could well support."

THE TIMES ON BISMARCK.

The *Times*, in a leading article, after commenting on Prince Bismarck's well known difficulties relative to internal affairs, says:—"It cannot be overlooked that Prince Bismarck's retirement is simultaneous with the acceptance of the protocol. Prince Bismarck's power naturally prompts men to connect his retirement with the greatest event in contemporary history." The *Times* considers the idea of separating the various offices hitherto held by Prince Bismark will tend to strengthen the elements of particularist opposition. If war breaks out in Europe Prince Bismarck must return to the helm, as we have no evidence that there is any other statesman in Germany. The proposed distribution of offices is, indeed, described as provisional, which may mean that it is to take effect until Prince Bismarck returns to take care of the Empire, and there is, indisputably, a danger that a struggle of independent departments, each claiming freedom from the control of any other, may provoke administrative anarchy requiring his presence for its cure.

SPARING HIMSELF FOR THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says the Emperor must decide in regard to Prince Bismarck's application within a few days. The Reichstag reassembles on the 10th, and its assent must be obtained to arrangements which the Chancellor's absence for a year would render necessary. Such a long furlough must produce many inconveniences and difficulties. On this account Prince Bismarck insists upon being relieved of all his duties, wishing to spare his powers for the time when Europe may be in danger. The correspondent refers to an article in the Berlin *Poste* on this subject, which is considered to have been inspired. This article concludes:—"We believe the Empire will still have to stand the severest test, and that the hour of trial may be nearer than is generally believed. It is Bismarck's duty to spare himself for that hour."

A Berlin despatch to the *Post* says the consent of the Reichstag is necessary for the year's leave asked by Bismarck, for without it he would remain reponsible for the act of his substitute. No definitive answer, therefore, has been made to the request, but an application will be laid before the Reichstag immediately on its reassembling.

THE PORTE'S EMBARRASSMENTS.

A correspondent at Pera, writing on March 30, says:—"Amidst all the fluctuations between hope and fear one thing is becoming clear that the men who are responsible for peace or war, such as the Sultan, Mahmoud Damad and Said Pacha, are earnestly and even anxiously desirous for peace. They have good reasons for this. The government dare not issue more than 3,000,000 Turkish pounds' worth of paper money lest it should become utterly worthless. Provisions for the army, although they

consist only of flour and rice, involve a monthly expenditure of 700,000 Turkish pounds, which will in a year amount to 6,500,000 Turkish pounds in excess of the budget of the War Department. The government is also unable to obtain a million Turkish pounds to pay the outstanding debts of the late Sultans Mured Effendi and Abdul Aziz. The thought that Russia, even if out of respect to Germany she does not venture to march on the Danube, may next month resolve on an attack on the eastern frontier, and that upon her winning a battle or two Persia, Greece and other latent enemies may fall on Turkey on all sides, is well calculated to sober the enthusiasm of anybody who knows how utterly destitute this country would be of all resources of war at the very opening of a campaign."

WHAT NEXT?

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna, says:—"The next pause of the Eastern question at Constantinople is likely to be the most interesting, as it will probably decide the question of peace or war. Conjecture as to the decision would be idle, as it will depend on a number of factors, some of which, like the Turkish Parliament, or a turn in popular feeling in Russia, are quite incalculable. Relative to the negotiations with Montenegro, the last illusion of the Turks as to the possibility of settling the matter by a mere exchange of territory must have been dispelled by a sort of reminder which the Russian Chargé d'Affaires is said to have lately addressed to the Porte urging the conclusion of the negotiations, and strongly advising it to give way. But this had quite a contrary effect to what was expected, being looked upon as a hostile step on the part of Russia tending rather to encourage the Turks in their resistance to the Montenegrin demands and to diminish considerably the hope of a peaceful solution. As yet the impression produced in Constantinople by the protocol negotiation seems to be very slight. The impression exists more strongly in Turkey than anywhere else that the negotiations are only a Russian device to gain time and establish the Russian position whenever she chooses to bring about a collision."

A BRITISH MINISTER ON THE PROTOCOL.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, made a speech at a banquet in Gloucester yesterday evening, in which he alluded to the Eastern question. He said he thought when the protocol was fully explained it would meet the emphatic approval of the country. It was difficult in many ways to overrate the importance of the signing of that document. It was a renewed proof of the union of the six great Powers on a question which would be most dangerous if left to one of them. It was also a pledge for the maintenance of a peace, during which the government hoped Turkey would effect reforms impossible while the thunderbolt of war was hanging on her frontier. In the negotiations England was now the leader of Europe. She was no longer the nation to which a Berlin memorandum, previously concocted and signed by three great Powers, was sent with a demand for concurrence, even without the ceremony of previous consultation. The present moment was hopeful, but no one could tell what difficulties and dangers might arise.

THINGS THAT DON'T LOOK LIKE PEACE.

It has been noticed that the foreign officers who were recently in the Servian service have dispersed themselves to Russia, Greece, Bosnia, Persia and other countries hostile to Turkey. It is stated that 160 members of the Russian Red Cross Society have arrived at Jassy, and are arranging hospitals there. "Indications on the political horizon," says a correspondent in Belgrade, "suggests that, while diplomatists are quibbling over the exact meaning of words, events are drawing a cordon round Turkey which may soon furnish a surprising spectacle to Europe. Another council of the Turkish Cabinet was held yesterday. No decision was taken respecting disarmament. Military preparations continue without interruption. Negotiations with Montenegro are at a standstill.

MR. LAYARD IN PARIS.

Mr. Layard has arrived in Paris from Madrid, on his way to London. He dines with Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, to-day. The French Ministers have been invited to the dinner.

ENGLISH IRON IN AMERICA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a sheffield despatch which says a telegram from America states that an English firm has successfully tendered for over twenty thousand tons of iron in face of the competition of all the American manufacturers and despite the heavy import duties.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA.

Peace has not yet been concluded between Abyssinia and Egypt, but probably will be, because the King of Shoa has captured Gonda, and the Abyssinian army has in consequence been withdrawn from the Egyptian frontier. The projected treaty will cede no territory to Abyssinia, but will provide for a reduction of the Egyptian export duties.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

According to a Paris despatch, M. Caduc, ex-Deputy, has agreed to stand at Bordeaux as a moderate radical against M. Mie, irreconcilable radical.

THE POPE'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

The improvement in the Pope's health continues. The Pope was able to walk from his apartments to give an audience this morning.

STORM AND FIRE.

A heavy thunder storm occurred at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Paris telegrams are delayed. A schoolhouse in the Norwegian village of Eilengo has been burned. Sixteen children perished in the flames.

UNITED STATES SHIPS ABROAD.

The United States screw corvette Yantic, returning from the Asiatic station to Norfolk, Va., arrived in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, March 3.

A STOLEN PAINTING RECOVERED.

Jan Vaneyck's painting of the "Virgin and Child," which was stolen from the National Gallery, in Berlin, a few days ago, has been recovered.

THE DANISH PARLIAMENT.

The Danish Rigsdag was closed yesterday by royal decree.

RINDERPEST IN LONDON.

The *Official Gazette* announces three more outbreaks of rinderpest in London.

SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE.

The shipwrights of Glasgow have struck for higher wages.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

A SKELETON FOUND IN A MARYLAND SWAMP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OAKLAND, Md., April 4, 1877.

The skeleton of a murdered man was found on Sunday two miles from here. A Coroner's jury gave a verdict of "Murder by an unknown person." The body had evidently been dragged from the road into the dense laurel swamps where it was found. A large bullet hole was found in the breast bone. It is supposed it had been in the woods about one year.

THEORY OF THE CASE.

The theory of the case is based upon the testimony of a woman who lives near the laurel swamp. Over a year ago two men boarded at her house and worked at neighboring coal mines. One, named Richard Prettybone, from Pittsburg, was paid $130 wages, and left with the other man for Piedmont. Soon after the latter came back and said Prettybone had gone to Pittsburg. He has never been seen since. The woman described the coal-knife and shirt buttons of Prettybone, and they tallied exactly with those found with the skeleton.

SALE OF A TEXAS RAILROAD.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 4, 1877.

The Gulf and Western Texas Railroad, of which eighty miles are in operation, between Indianola and Cuero, was sold by the United States Marshal yesterday to Commodore Charles Morgan for $100,000.

A LEAP FOR LIBERTY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4, 1877.

Henry Johnson, who is supposed to be the leader of a band of burglars, before the commencement of his trial to-day sought to escape by descending from a window in the Court House, a distance of forty feet. He used a small piece of twine, and had hardly proceeded four feet when it broke, allowing him to fall to the brick pavement below. When picked up Johnson was found to be seriously injured.

TUGBOAT ON FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1877.

The tugboat George B. Kerfoot, the ownership of which has been in litigation for some time past, was discovered to be on fire this evening at Almond street wharf. The damage will probably not exceed $3,000.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 4, 1877.

The following is the day calendar for to-morrow of the General Term, Supreme Court, fourth department:—Nos. 7, 20, 51, 71, 80, 87, 90, 94, 101, 107.

EX-MAYOR HALL.

His Identity Fully Established at Last.

AN INTERVIEW OBTAINED.

Restless and Purposeless in London Lodgings.

"A BROKEN DOWN MAN."

The Mystery of His Departure Unexplained.

[BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD.]

LONDON, April 4—11 P. M.

I have this evening had a protracted interview with A. Oakey Hall, who now occupies lodgings in the neighborhood of Notting-Hill Gate, a cheap locality, made up of small houses mainly, beyond Kensington and toward Wormwood Scrubs and Kensal Green, in the quiet cemetery of which latter district he buried so many of the clever actors and lively men of letters with whose names and works Mr. Hall was so familiar and with whom, in their lifetime and in his better days, he would have been so delighted to associate. Though geographically at the West End of London it is socially so far west that it may almost be said to have come round again and become east. The region has not, of course, the desolate appearance and pauper population of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, but it is mostly inhabited by small householders. In one of the poorest of these houses Mr. Hall has had his lodgings since he reached London, last Saturday. They seem to have been secured for him by previous arrangement—perhaps even before he left New York.

After the receipt of your telegram asking that Mr. Hall, if in London, should be seen and positively identified, I called at the office of the New York Associated Press and secured the address of the passenger by the steamer Victoria, who had been followed by the press agent to the house near Notting Hill Gate As telegraphed you yesterday I called at this place, and, sending in a note, addressed on the outside to "Mr. Garbett"—the name under which Mr. Hall now goes in his lodgings—but on the inside to Mr. Hall himself, I received a verbal message from Mr. Hall expressing his willingness to see me at any time. Early this morning a note came to me in Mr. Hall's own handwriting—with which I am perfectly familiar—reiterating his perfect willingness to see me at any time.

This evening, therefore, I called and was met by Mr. Hall in his rooms. We had a long interview, but he absolutely refuses to make any explanations whatever as to his motives in leaving New York under such extraordinary circumstances, and seems altogether at sea as to his future plans. He is evidently very much broken in mind and body, and says that he now only desires rest and peace. The general details of our conversation I am not at liberty to publish, but I venture to suggest that it is now only charity to an utterly broken man to say as little more about him as possible.

MR. HALL ARRANGES AN INTERVIEW.

LONDON, April 4, 1877.

Yesterday the representative of the New York Associated Press, who identified Mr. A. Oakey Hall at Liverpool (and subsequently saw him walking in Hyde Park, London, in company with a middle-aged lady), accompanied by a correspondent of the New York *World*, waited on the person giving the name of "Garbett," and requested an interview. This was declined. A note was then written by the *World* correspondent and addressed to "Mr. Garbett" on the envelope and to Mr. A. Oakey Hall inside. This was forwarded by a commissionaire, and a verbal answer was returned, expressive of Mr. Hall's willingness to meet the writer thereof. As the result of this correspondence the *World* correspondent writes to the London agency of the Associated Press, this morning, as follows:—"I am satisfied that it is Mr. Hall whom you have seen."

"MR. GARBETT" DECLINES.

When the Associated Press representative called at Mr. Hall's lodgings to-day he sent up a letter asking for an interview, or for any statement Mr. Hall might be willing to make. The letter was addressed to "A. Oakey Hall," and was enclosed in an envelope addressed to "Mr. Garbett." The letter was returned, with the following indorsement in a woman's handwriting:—

The gentleman to whom your envelope was addressed certainly has no concern with its enclosure, and therefore respectfully returns it, that an evident mistake may be rectified.

Request was then made for a personal interview with "Mr. Garbett," and it was refused.

THE MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.

The following is a description of the woman who accompanied "Sutliffe-Hall":—

She is about thirty-eight years of age, five feet five inches in height, has a good figure, dark brown hair, clear complexion, large eyes and large mouth. She has a wart about two inches below her left ear. The woman was here in advance of "Sutliffe," and undoubtedly made all the arrangements previous to his arrival.

They are lodging in ordinary apartments and the people of the house are evidently ignorant of their identity.

THE FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF MR. HALL.

Up to a late hour last night the family of Mr. Hall had heard nothing from him. Mr. Vanderpoel was out of town, and Recorder Hackett had not received any news. That Mr. Hall is in London no one now seems to doubt, and an explanation of the motives which induced him to take the sudden step is looked for with interest. In conversation with a number of gentlemen, all acquainted with Mr. Hall, they stated yesterday afternoon that they had heard Mr. Hall talk in a vague way about a book describing low life, but not with sufficient interest to warrant the conjecture that he left New York to prosecute such a work. Every theory that is advanced to explain the flight of Mr. Hall seems inconsistent with some well known facts, and contradictions are ever ready to accompany a new explanation.

MR. GOSHORN COMPLIMENTED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 4, 1877.

The dinner tendered the Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director General of the Centennial Exhibition, occurred at the Grand Hotel to-night, and was a superb affair. It was attended by some 125 prominent citizens of this city and others from abroad, among whom were Mr. T. S. Harrison, chairman of the Citizens' Centennial Committee of Philadelphia; Colonel Myer Asche, assistant secretary of the United States Centennial Committee and private secretary of the Director General, and Mr. Robert Cox, of Philadelphia; Mayor Johnson, Hon. William S. Groesbeck, ex-Governor Noyes, Judge Force, Mr. M. Halstead and others, of this city. Ex-Attorney General Taft presided and made an eloquent address of welcome.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

ELECTION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET BY A MUCH REDUCED VOTE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., April 4, 1877.

The election to-day has been a series of surprises, and it has been the most exciting one that has been held since William Sprague ran for Governor. General Charles C. Van Zandt, of this city, the republican candidate for Governor, is undoubtedly elected, but by a majority of less than 500. Hayes' majority in November was upward of 4,000. The balance of the republican State ticket are also no doubt elected.

REJOICING IN NEWPORT.

As predicted in the HERALD to-day, General Van Zandt has a majority of over 1,000 in this county. He carried every ward in this city and there is no little rejoicing here to-night, as Newport county has not had the honor of the Governorship for the past fifty-three years. General Van Zandt has been called upon by hundreds of the citizens of Newport to-night, and he is in receipt of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the State. It is many years since Newport has witnessed such rejoicing. Bonfires are burning and bands of musicians have been called out. General Van Zandt is a native of Newport, forty-seven years of age, a leading lawyer, was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford; has been Lieutenant Governor two years, has represented Newport in both Houses of the Legislature and has been Speaker of the House of Representatives for several years, and during Governor Howard's term acted as Governor for some time.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There will undoubtedly be a republican majority in the legislature, but it will be an unusually small one. Newport, which gives Van Zandt a majority of nearly 700, has saved the party from a serious defeat.

CITY ELECTION.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 4, 1877.

The charter election held here yesterday resulted in the election of the whole democratic city ticket by the usual majorities. The republicans elected two of the five Supervisors, and the democrats all the Aldermen.

ILLEGAL VOTERS ARRESTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Ohio, April 4, 1877.

A batch of men who are charged with having voted illegally here in the Presidential election last fall are to be taken to Cincinnati to appear before the United States Court on Saturday next.

LOUISIANA.

PACKARD'S DETERMINATION TO INSIST.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4, 1877.

Governor Packard made a speech in caucus to-day, declaring that he would insist on his claim to the Governorship to the bitter end.

THE POTTERY STRIKE.

AID FOR THE LOCKED-OUT OPERATIVES FROM ENGLAND—NEW MEN AT WORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., April 4, 1877.

The "locked-out" potters of this city were greatly elated to-day over the receipt of a draft for $1,000 from their fellow workmen in Staffordshire, England, with a promise that more money would be forthcoming in a few days, as collections are being taken up in all the potteries of England for the same purpose. The 1,500 locked-out operatives here are determined to hold out to the bitter end, and, on the other hand, the bosses are firm in the stand they have taken in reducing the rate of wages. The thirteen potteries are nearly in full operation with new men, only about sixty of the old ones having gone back to work. The manufacturers say that the ware now being made gives satisfaction, and that even if the old hands consented to come back at the new scale of prices employment for only about one-fourth of them could be given. They intend to keep on the new men, and this week hundreds of applicants have sought work at $1 per day.

DESTRUCTION OF A PAPER MILL.

THE LARGE PAPER MANUFACTURING WORKS OF JESSUP & MOORE, AT WILMINGTON, DEL., BURNED—LOSS THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILMINGTON, Del., April 4, 1877.

Jessup & Moore's paper mills, outside the city of Wilmington, took fire this afternoon about four o'clock, and all the old part of the mill was entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have taken from a piece of fuse blown upon the roof from a quarry blast, which was fired off in the immediate neighborhood about twenty minutes before the fire was discovered.

THE WORKS UNINSURED.

The flames raged so fiercely as to defy the efforts of the whole Wilmington Fire Department.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The loss will be about $350,000, on which there is an insurance of $125,000 in about forty different companies.

OPERATIVES THROWN OUT OF WORK.

The fire is still smouldering, but all danger is past. A great number of people will be thrown out of employment, as the mills have been running "full time" for some months.

FOUND DEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Ohio, April 4, 1877.

The mangled remains of William A. Twigg, of Pittsburg, were found near the railroad track, at Carroll, on Tuesday.

FAILURE OF A GRAIN DEALER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4, 1877.

The failure of A. Friedlander, a prominent grain operator, was announced to-day. Mr. Friedlander states that in case he can collect the amounts due him his unsecured indebtedness will be about $600,000. As nearly as he can judge from the present condition of affairs, his indebtedness is entirely local and affects but few persons or firms, all of whom can stand it, with perhaps the exception of one or two in the interior. He attributes his failure, to some extent, to losses on charters, having early in the season chartered vessels at comparatively high figures, which he subsequently was obliged to recharter at much lower rates; but the greatest weight under which he labored was the condition of affairs in San Joaquin valley. He had purchased large tracts there which he subsequently sold to farmers, who paid down a small portion of the purchase money. Bad crops prevented a continuance of these payments, and he advanced means to enable them to sow the ground and continue business. Last year a portion was repaid him, but the gloomy prospects for the present season in that section of country convinced him that it was useless to struggle longer.

A meeting of creditors will be held on Saturday or Monday next, when the future course will be decided. The report has created great surprise and called forth much sympathy in this city.

NAMES OF CREDITORS.

As regards creditors, whose names Mr. Friedlander at first declined to mention, it is reported on apparently good authority, that the principal one is the Nevada Bank. It is known that after the failure of the Bank of California Mr. Friedlander transferred his accounts for some two months to the London and San Francisco Bank from which they were carried to the Nevada Bank. The officers of that bank decline to make any statements, but it is reported that Mr. Friedlander owes them upward of a million dollars secured on real estate. There is also a reported indebtedness to the Bank of California, contracted prior to the failure of that institution, of several hundred thousand dollars, and also secured on real estate. Falkner, Bell & Co. are reported to hold his notes for some $200,000, and Balfour, Guthrie & Co. for about half that amount. There seems to be good grounds for the belief that arrangements will be made by the creditors to enable Friedlander to resume business at an early date. He states personally that the failure of the Bank of California placed him in a very cramped position for available funds, from which he has not since been able to extricate himself.

BITTEN BY A SPITZ.

LOWELL, Mass., April 4, 1877.

Mrs. Eliza Strout, of Chelmsford Centre, was bitten by a Spitz dog several weeks since and was attacked with hydrophobia yesterday. Her sufferings to-day were terrible and she cannot survive to-night.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1877.

A special meeting of stockholders of the American Steamship Company was held to-day to consider the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad to accept from the said steamship company 5,000 shares of its capital stock at the par value of $100 per share in lieu of its indebtedness, amounting to $500,000, to said railroad company. The proposition was accepted and a resolution to increase the capital stock of the steamship company to the extent of 5,100 shares was unanimously adopted.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 4, 1877.

A special despatch from Moresville, Delaware county, says the hotel of Crispell & Elmendorf was burned this morning, and John Smith, of Pine Hill, perished in the flames. His body was found in the ruins this afternoon. The loss on the building and contents is between $6,000 and $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

DIAMOND MERCHANT MISSING.

SUDDEN AND MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF GEORGE SHARP, JR.—UNEASINESS OF CREDITORS AND CURIOSITY OF THE PUBLIC.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4, 1877.

There is great excitement in this city over the mysterious disappearance of George Sharp, Jr., the most widely known diamond and jewel merchant in the South. He disappeared on last Friday night and has not been heard of since. No suspicion or uneasiness was aroused until Tuesday morning, when his store was closed by a representative of Stim & Co., jewellers, of New York, to whom he was indebted about $4,000. The New Yorker closed the store under proceedings against an absconding debtor. Since this action the most scrutinizing search has been made for the missing man and detectives put to work in all the important Southern cities, but nothing has yet been heard.

LARGE INDEBTEDNESS.

It appears that Mr. Sharp has been heavily involved for some time, and that his famous store was supported almost entirely upon borrowed capital. His credit has been impaired and he has been forced to go on the streets for money. By paying usurious rates of interest, and putting diamonds or jewel collaterals in the hands of the lenders he has been enabled to float.

SELLING PLEDGED PROPERTY.

He has been accustomed to go to his creditors and borrow back his collaterals for the purpose of exhibiting them to his customers, returning them if not sold, or otherwise the money. On last Friday he went to each of his creditors and received his collaterals, alleging that he had a chance to sell. On Friday night he was missing, taking the collaterals with him. It is believed by many that he has fled the country.

AMOUNT OF HIS DEBTS.

A cursory investigation shows that he owes to the street brokers over $50,000, for which he had pledged $60,000 worth of diamonds. He got possession of all these diamonds before he disappeared.

EFFORTS TO FIND HIM.

A reward of $1,250 has been offered for his capture, and a telegraphic fund provided with which to direct the pursuit. His friends contend that he will return in good faith, averring that he has frequently taken trips like this to Nashville, Charleston, Wilmington, &c., with a large lot of diamonds, and forced the sale of $100,000 or $150,000 worth and returned with the money. There are others who believe that he has committed suicide.

SUICIDE SUSPECTED.

It appears that on Thursday he sent for two physicians at different times, and consulted them as to the most facile and painless poisons, and showed a wonderful familiarity with details of all the suicides by poisons that have occurred here within the past few years. It is pretty well ascertained that he provided himself with poison on Friday. The last that was seen of him in Atlanta was when he entered a drug store, late Friday night, and hurriedly purchased a shaving brush and shaving soap.

STOCK ON CONSIGNMENT.

His direct liabilities outside of Atlanta are not very large, as it is discovered that the most of his magnificent stock was on consignment. This stock is now in the store, under charge of the Sheriff. The local press has had no mention of his disappearance and complete uncertainty hangs around the whole affair. It is rumored to-night that evidence is obtained to prove that he is hiding in Atlanta under a disguise.

THE LOST BRIG ROANOKE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1877.

William Maguire, the sole survivor of the ill-fated Roanoke, was taken before the Board of Underwriters and subjected to a searching examination to-day.

The president of the Board protessed himself satisfied that the Roanoke was well manned, and in every respect a trustworthy vessel.

The insurance will be paid immediately.

THE BENDER FAMILY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 4, 1877.

A special to the *Gazette* from Alma, Crawford county, gives the following in regard to the Bender family:—"George Keafor and family, supposed to be the original family of Benders, of murderous fame in Kansas, were arrested here to day by a Kansas detective, who has been shadowing them for some time."

A MISSING VICE CONSUL.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 4, 1877.

A. D. Goodwin, United States Vice Consul and member of the firm of Quill & Goodwin, ship brokers, left for Providence, R. I., on the 20th of March, to wind up the affairs of Warner, Goodwin & Co. On the 27th of March he telegraphed to General Warner, United States Consul at St. John, that he had completed the business and had mailed that day to him $5,000, and that he would be home in a few days. Nothing has since been heard of Goodwin or the money.

FLOODS IN THE UPPER MISSOURI.

SEVERAL MEN AND MANY ANIMALS DROWNED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BISMARCK, D. T., April 4, 1877.

The Missouri River is now free from ice at this point. The ice became gorged at Sibley Island and flooded the river bottom lands for many miles.

Mike Caldwell, Charles Tappen, William Gould and Ed. Reynolds, who were drowned in the overflow, were buried to-day. A large number of cattle and mules belonging to settlers were also drowned.

W. P. McHenry and Thomas Simpson, now in hospital at Fort Lincoln, were badly frozen.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 5—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England and the Middle States, threatening weather and rain, with slightly warmer east to south winds, and falling barometer, followed during the afternoon in the southern portions of the Middle States by clearing weather and south to west winds.

For the South Atlantic States clearing weather and a slight rise in temperature, light variable winds and slowly rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, slowly rising temperature, a slight rise followed by falling barometer and light variable winds, shifting to east and south in the western portion.

For the lower lake region light rain, with winds shifting to southwest and northwest, and during the afternoon a slight rise in barometer, clearing weather and stationary or a slight fall in temperature.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, northwest winds, shifting to southwest and south, slowly rising temperature, rising, followed by falling barometer, and clear or fair weather, except in the extreme northwest portions, threatening weather and areas of light rain or snow.

The Central Mississippi will rise slowly and the Ohio fall.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	40	41	3:30 P. M.	49	46
6 A. M.	42	40	6 P. M.	39	43
9 A. M.	45	42	9 P. M.	37	40
12 M.	42	45	12 M.	37	38

Average temperature yesterday..... 42
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 39½

METEOROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS.

[From Le Siècle.]

We learn by telegraph that the meteorological predictions of the NEW YORK HERALD have been fulfilled. The tempests that it foretold on the coasts of England and France for certain days of February occurred on the day named. This service will be continued, and show once again that individual initiative in this as in so many other things accomplishes more than constituted bodies. While official assemblies slumber in peaceful repose isolated individuals act. Who discovered Livingstone, lost in the solitudes of Central Africa? Not the London Geographical Society, nor yet the Paris Academy of Science, but the explorer Stanley, sent by the NEW YORK HERALD.

Who will warn you of the tempests which, from the Valley of the Mississippi or of the St. Lawrence, swoops upon Europe? Again it will be the NEW YORK HERALD; but assuredly it will not be the Director of the American Meteorological Bureau, and God only knows whether this service in the United States is conducted with zeal and skill.

[From Le Temps.]

The NEW YORK HERALD announced that atmospheric disturbances would be produced in Europe from the 17th to the 21st. Since the 17th the weather has been unsettled. Yesterday we pointed out that Sunday's fine weather could only be an episode of short duration. We must add to-day, that notwithstanding the success obtained up to yesterday by our American contemporary, and the rain of the night before last, we were not prepared to see his prediction verified with such remarkable punctuality. Our meteorologists do not appear to be moved by this great and salutary innovation. But the reception given by the French press to the efforts of the journal which undertakes so many useful enterprises will encourage it to continue the organization it has created.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A large and fashionable audience assembled last night to listen to the ever welcome strains of Verdi. The opera selected for representation by an almost entirely new company (new to a New York public) was "Un Ballo in Maschera." It has been played here so frequently we need not give the plot of a work so well known as this is.

We must confess it was a relief to listen once more to music which did not keep every nerve on the rack that some startling orchestral effect would be produced where one least expected it. Much as we admire the greater part of the "music of the future" that we have heard of late, we owe to a love and fondness for the music of the present and the past, which has given, and we trust will give, pleasure to millions. We cannot afford to lay aside the operas of Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Rossini and Verdi, no matter how rich the treasures of the "future operas" may be.

The cast of the opera was as follows:—Riccardo, Signor Celada; Renato, Signor Bertolasi; Amelia, Signora Palmieri; Ulrica, Signorina Rambelli; Oscar, the page, Signorina Marck; Samuel, Signor Dal Negro. Signora Palmieri has been heard before in New York, and last night confirmed the favorable impression she then made. Her voice is somewhat worn, but she warms to her work, and was received with much applause, especially in the duet of the second act with Riccardo, "Tuo io Sia." The success of the evening, however, was the tenor, Signor Celada. Though at first suffering from nervousness apparently, he very soon rallied and proved himself an artist, and a genuine one He has a very fine voice, which he knows how to use. His singing of the charming "E. Scherzo, od è follia" brought down the house, and in this, as in all his solos, he was most enthusiastically encored. Indeed, the audience seemed in a mood to encore everything, proving that Italian opera, when well given, can be appreciated. The artists in this company have the great advantage of singing well together. All the concerted pieces went admirably. We wish the orchestra would not play quite so loud, especially in the passages marked pianissimo in the score. At times they almost drowned the voices by their loud playing.

EAGLE THEATRE.

That long threatened event, the appearance of Miss Anna Dickinson on the metropolitan stage, took place last night at the Eagle Theatre. It apparently excited very little general interest, for except in the orchestra seats there was plenty of vacant space in the house. For critics there was a double interest in the performance last night, for Miss Dickinson was to be judged in her dual character of dramatist and actress, and we must frankly confess that in both relations she is a failure. With commendable modesty "The Crown of Thorns" is set down on the play bills as an "acknowledged masterpiece." It does not state, however, who acknowledged it to be a masterpiece, which is well for the reputation of these people, if ever they had any. The simple truth of the matter is, that "The Crown of Thorns" has nothing very novel or original in it except the very questionable taste shown in the selection of the title, with its suggestiveness to things too sacred to be dragged through the slime of the theatre. Every thought and situation in the play is directly traceable to similar situations in other plays. Both Shakespeare and Tom Taylor have been freely borrowed from without acknowledgment. The dialogue of the play is very prosy, and the speeches, as a rule, are of great length. There is not a single new character sketched or created, and we cannot recall even the bright or vigorous thought which enlivened the interminable palaver of the animated costumes that occupied the stage for three hours. If it had not been for the substitution of Mr. Evans to play the part of King Henry VIII., originally assigned to Mr. Evans, we would be able to eliminate the whole of Miss Dickinson's company with a short and not very complimentary phrase. Mr. Arnott's performance last night was, however, of a kind to call for special condemnation. He did not appear to know his lines, and it was difficult to believe that he was seriously endeavoring to create the *rôle* of Henry VIII. He certainly suggested more the appearance of Carry Kinsella masquerading in a blue silk costume, his shock red wig surmounted by a spring bonnet of the latest fashion, than the ideal of the bluff King Harry. Whatever his intention was, the audience took his performance as an excellent joke; and in the serious parts especially laughed heartily at his grotesque appearance and still more grotesque acting. Of Miss Dickinson we have little to say that is complimentary and therefore wish to say as little as possible In the first acts her voice was scarcely audible through the house, and her acting was marked by weakness and a certain *gaucherie* which results from her slight acquaintance with stage business. She made courageous efforts to convey her meaning to the public; but, for a strong minded woman, she is burdened with little mincing mannerisms quite out of keeping with the character of Anne Boleyn as pictured in the dialogue. Her reading, strange to say, is sadly monotonous and defective and leaves everything to be desired. In the prison scene in the last act she developed more power and succeeded better in conveying a clear idea of the passions she sought to express than in any other scene in the play. Even here the effect was marred by an affectation in the pronunciation of many words which must have grated unpleasantly on the ear of the cultivated part of the audience. It is inexcusable that so learned a blue stocking should set the bad example of incorrect pronunciation on the stage, and permit members of her company to make such mistakes as pronouncing "Bayonne" "Bayoug," "dissimulation" "dissimnation" and "duo" "dew." If educated people are going to reform the stage they must not begin to set the "poor players" so bad an example. If this mispronunciation be permitted on the stage in a few years it will be difficult to tell in what language actors are performing. Miss Dickinson will continue her performance of Anne Boleyn during the week.

THE TELEPHONE AT STEINWAY HALL.

To see Edmund Kean play, it is said, was like reading Shakespeare by flashes of lightning. The telephone does in music what his genius was supposed to have done in the drama. The experiments at Steinway Hall last night were quite successful, and the audience, which was large, evinced their interest by hearty and continued applause. The atmospheric conditions seemed to be excellent, and the tones were audible and clear. Professor Boscowitz, from his room in Philadelphia, introduced the telephonic concert by "The Suwanee River," which was followed by "Hold the Fort," "Home, Sweet Home," and other popular airs. There was no perceptible difference in the quality and strength of tone between this performance and that in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening. The first part of the programme was admirable, and Miss Thursby sang exquisitely. Mme. Sauret and Signor Tagliapietra were frequently encored. The following is the full programme:—Rondo Capriccioso, Mendelssohn, Mme. Carreno Sauret; "Qual Turbamento," Rotolini, Signor Tagliapetra; the celebrated "Shadow Song," from "Dinorah," Meyerbeer, Miss Emma Thursby; Barcarole, Chopin, Mme. Carreno Sauret; "Stella Confidente," Rabinoff, Signor Tagliapietra; English ballad, "I love my love," Graham, Miss Emma Thursby; Fantasia Rigoletto, Liszt, Mme. Carreno Sauret; the bird song, Taubert, Miss Emma Thursby; serenade, Scuderi, Signor Tagliapietra; popular airs and melodies, performed by Mr. F. Boscovitz in Philadelphia, with explanations by Professor Elisha Gray.

THE CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.

The Children's Carnival, which has been so much talked about during the past few weeks, and for which the most extensive preparations have been made, takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. The carnival is expected to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind that has ever taken place in this city. In order that the little ones who are to take part in the "scenes" as well as those who will be sure to be on hand to witness the pageant may get home in good season, the festivities will begin precisely at seven o'clock.

PROFESSOR OTTIGNON'S BENEFIT.

On Monday evening next, at Kelly & Leon's Opera House, Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue, Professor Charles F. Ottignon will be tendered a complimentary benefit by his friends and pupils. As a scientific teacher of the art of boxing Professor Ottignon has no superior, and the few exhibitions in which he has taken a prominent part during the past ten years have been of superior merit. On this occasion there will be boxing both by professionals and amateurs—the latter of which whose chances with the best in the country would not be slight—and just enough of other athletic business to give variety to the entertainment. Among the boxing competitions will be those between Professor William Clark and William Miller, Billy and Warwick Edwards, Professor William McClellan and a well known amateur, John Cash and one of Ottignon's pupils, Steve Taylor and Ottignon's novices, and two bouts in which the *professeur* will take a hand. The first of his opponents will be a celebrated amateur athlete, and the other, which will wind up the sports of the evening, that very hard hitter from Brooklyn, Johnny Dwyer.

POLICE ATHLETIC CLUB.

It is now proposed, as recommended by the HERALD some time since, by some of the members of the Police Department to petition the Commissioners for permission to organize an athletic club, composed exclusively of the force, with the purpose of improving their physical condition. The club is to have its expenses defrayed by an entrance fee of fifty cents and by monthly dues of twenty-five cents, all surplus money to be turned over to the Police Commissioners for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members of the organization. The club will have one or more public games every year, open to amateurs only, and others exclusively for officers. Professor Miller, the athlete, is to be intrusted with the training of the club.

THE NEW DOMINION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 4, 1877.

The medals awarded to the Canadian exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition by the American and Canadian Commissioners have arrived here and are being distributed as rapidly as possible. The American bronze medals number 600, and are very chaste in design and executed in the highest style of the art. The diplomas which accompany the medals are magnificent specimens of lithographic engraving and are worthy mementoes of the great exhibition. The Canadian medals are also admirable specimens of engraving. They have been struck from the same die, which will be preserved, so that medals which may hereafter be awarded for merit may be struck off therefrom.

RECOVERY OF LORD DUFFERIN.

The Governor General of Canada has so far recovered from his late accident as to be able to drive out.

CANADIAN BOTTOMS IN FRANCE.

A return laid before the House of Commons to-day shows the result of the correspondence between the Foreign Office and the French government with regard to duties imposed on seagoing ships of Canadian build sold in France to be that the French government interprets the treaties of 1860 and 1875 as applicable only to the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and not to the colonies.

THE INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Insolvency bill was again before the Committee of the House to-day. Objections were taken to clause No. 15, which provides under certain conditions that the judge shall not grant a discharge to an insolvent unless a dividend of fifty cents on the dollar on the unsecured claims has been or shall be paid out of the insolvent's property. An amendment striking out this clause was voted down.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

MONTREAL, April 4, 1877.

B. Devlin, member of Parliament for Montreal Centre, has been elected president of St. Patrick's Society. Alderman Mullen was his opponent.

THE CHURCH IN POLITICS.

The Archbishop and Bishops of Quebec have published a pastoral letter deploring the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Charlevoix election case, and declaring that the Electoral law invades the rights of the Catholic Church.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND CANADA SOUTHERN ALLIANCE.

It is stated that since the return of the General Manager of the Grand Trunk line from England steps have been taken to establish

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Stock Market Active and Steadier.

Advance in Panama and Pacific Mail.

GOLD 104 3-4 A 105 A 104 7-8.

Government Bonds Lower and Railroads Irregular.

MONEY ON CALL 4 A 5 PER CENT.

WALL STREET, }
WEDNESDAY, April 4—6 P. M. }

Although the bears have been working tooth and nail to destroy values and prostrate prices they seem to be as much alarmed at their success as was Pygmalion when he changed a living woman out of the inanimate marble. The plunge in Panama and Pacific Mail was more than they had bargained for, since it threatened results that were neither anticipated nor desired. It was therefore thought prudent to lay the genii of destruction which they had called into being, and they went about it systematically and sybaritically, within the precincts of an uptown hotel, by deciding that for the moment a strong upward turn should be given to the market. Exponents of the most ultra bearish views are said to have been present and to have agreed that the condition of things upon the Stock Exchange boded no good to either bulls or bears; that a panic might be precipitated with the utmost ease, and that in this event more than one prominent firm which it was desirable to keep afloat might go under. These impressions assumed practical shape this morning, when free orders were issued to purchase such stocks as Western Union, Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Hudson. This action was as timely as it was unexpected, and quickly turned the existing despondency into a feeling of cheerfulness. Attending circumstances largely fell in accord, for it soon became known that Mr. John Pondir, who had been temporarily embarrassed by the sudden decline in Panama, had made his contracts good; that Mr. Park had received ready and substantial assistance from his friends, and that certain banks which were reported to have advanced par on the shares of the Isthmus road had either had such loans paid off or had been secured by additional margins. Further, it was reported that Mr. Garrett and Mr. Vanderbilt had again buried the hatchet in the matter of freight cutting, and promised to keep it buried until—well, until one or the other shall think it to dig it up again. These favorable circumstances worked to the advantage of Panama, which rose from 87½ to 100, of Central and Hudson, which advanced from 90¾ to 92½; Lake Shore, 46⅜ to 47⅝, and Michigan Central from 37⅛ to 40⅜. Although out of the direct line of impressions Western Union improved with the rest of the market, and, in fact, in magnitude of transactions stood at the head of the list, nearly 92,000 shares having changed hands. Sales ranged between 56 and 59⅜, partially due to sympathy with the other favorites and partially to the old story revamped, of some kind of agreement with the rival Atlantic and Pacific concern by which the competition in rates would practically be done away with. Less interest was manifested in the coal stocks, there being very little left to spare from those above referred to. So nearly is this true that the meeting of coal magnates was nearly overlooked. The meeting took place, nevertheless, according to agreement, which it appears was the only agreement come to, it having adjourned without hitting upon any favorable course of action, but hoping great things from the committee which is to report to-morrow. It was hardly to be expected that mud could be stirred up on the Stock Exchange without Jay Gould coming to the surface somewhere as the bic tadpole in the puddle. Among the last of this afternoon's rumors is that by some hocus pocus he has obtained control of the Panama line. It has long been well known that he has aimed at this possession as a most desirable auxiliary and safeguard to the Union Pacific road, and if the report be made of anything less than whole cloth then will simply be offered an additional security upon which he may exercise his destructive capabilities.

THE SALES TO-DAY.

The sales of active stocks to-day aggregated 259,308 shares, which were distributed as follows:—New York Central, 18,000; Harlem, 220; Erie, 1,730; do. preferred, 100; Lake Shore, 37,888; Wabash, 100; Northwestern, 900; do. preferred, 550; Rock Island, 3,600; Fort Wayne, 340; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1,300; do. preferred, 8,200; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 43,600; New Jersey Central, 140; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 4,075; Morris and Essex, 180; Michigan Central, 24,310; Illinois Central, 750; Union Pacific, 400; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1,000; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 800; Ohio and Mississippi, 1,200; Panama, 1,545; Western Union, 91,900; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 270; Pacific Mail, 15,185; Quicksilver, 100; do. preferred, 100; Adams Express, 230; United States Express, 310; American Merchants' Union Express, 105.

OPENING, HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

The following table shows the opening, highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Opening.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
New York Central	92¾	92¾	90¼
Harlem	137½	137½	137½
Erie	6	6⅛	5⅝
Lake Shore	46⅜	47⅝	46⅜
Northwestern	31½	31⅝	31¼
Northwestern preferred	49	49⅜	49
Rock Island	97	97⅛	96¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	16¼	16⅞	16
Mil. and St. Paul preferred	44½	46¾	44¼
Del., Lack. and Western	59	59¾	57⅜
New Jersey Central	8⅜	8⅞	8⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	3⅜	3⅜	3
Western Union	56	59⅛	56
Pacific Mail	14	15¾	14
Panama	90	100	90

ADVANCE AND DECLINE.

The following shows the advance and decline in the closing prices of the principal active stocks to-day as compared with those of yesterday:—

ADVANCE.—Western Union, 1½; Pacific Mail, 1; New York Central, 1½; Erie, ⅛; Lake Shore, ⅜; Panama, 20; Illinois Central, 2½; Rock Island, ⅜; St. Paul, ½; do. preferred, ⅜; Delaware and Lackawanna, ⅛; Michigan Central, ⅛; Quicksilver and quotable.

DECLINE.—Northwestern, ⅛; C., C., C. and I., 1; Ohio and Mississippi, ⅛; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, ⅛; Morris and Essex, ⅛; Hannibal and St. Joseph, ⅛; do. preferred, ⅛; Del. and Hudson, ⅛.

CLOSING PRICES—3 P. M.

The closing prices were:—

	Offered.	*Asked.*		*Offered.*	*Asked.*
Pacific Mail	15⅜	15⅝	C., C., C. & I	21	24
Western Un	58⅞	59	C. C. I. O	2	2½
At. & Pacific	23¾	24	D., L. & W	58¾	59
Quicksilver	14	14⅜	Erie	6⅛	6⅛
Quicksilver pf	20	21	Han. & St. J	10¾	11
Mar. L. & M. pf	5	6	Han. & St. J. pf	22	23
Mar. L. & M. pf	5	7	L. S. & M. S	47⅜	47½
Adams Exp	99	100	North Central	40¾	41
Amer. Exp	51	52	N. Y. & Har	137	138
U. S. Exp	43	44	N. Y. C. & H. R.	92¾	92¾
Wells, F. Exp	85¾	86	N. J. Central	8⅜	8⅝
Chi. & Alton	90	91	Ohio & Miss	3⅜	3⅜
Clev. & Pitts	87	90	Panama	92	100
Chi. & N. W	31⅜	31¾	Tol. & Wabash	6	7
Chi. & N. W. pf	49¾	49¾	Union Pacific	68	69
Chi. & R. I	97¾	97¾	Del. & Hud	48½	48¾
Mil. & St. P	17	17	Ill. Central	43¾	44
Mil. & St. P. pf	46¾	47¾			

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money to-day loaned at 4 a 5 per cent on call, the closing quotation being 5 per cent on call. The following were the rates of exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities to-day:—Savannah, buying ⅜, selling ½; Charleston, easier, ⅜ a ¾ premium; Cincinnati, quiet and steady, buying par, selling 1-10; St. Louis, 100 premium; New Orleans, commercial 9-32, bank ⅜, and Chicago, 25 premium. Exchange was very firm; prime asking rates, 4.85 a 4.87; selling rates, 4.84¾ a 4.84¾ and 4.86¾ a 4.86¾. Reichmarks, 94¾ a 95 and 95¾ a 95¾. Cables, 95¾ a 96. Prime Paris, 5 16¼ and 5 13¾.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold opened at 104¾, advanced to 105 and closed at 104¾. The carrying rates were 1, 1⅛, 2, 3, 4½, 5 and finally 3 per cent. Loans were made flat early in the day. Gold clearings at the National Bank of the State of New York:—

Gold balances	$1,364,425
Currency balances	1,447,755
Gross clearances	19,691,000

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$58,756,702
Currency balances	4,001,151
Gold exchanges	6,790,755
Gold balances	1,119,962

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

In London consols are 96⅛ a 96⅜, and United States bonds are firm; £13,000 bullion was to-day withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance. Silver is up to 53¾d. per ounce in London. The closing prices in London were:—Consols for money and account, 96⅜; five-twenty bonds of 1865 (old), 105⅜; five-twenty bonds of 1867, 100½; ten-forty bonds, 108¾ a 108¾; new fives, 108¾; Erie common shares, 5⅞; do. preferred do., 15; New York Central, 90; Illinois Central, 40¾. In Paris rentes were quoted at 108f. 32½c. Exchange on London was 25f. 16c. In Frankfort the United States funded debt sold at 103⅜. The stock market at Montreal was strong to-day. The shares of the Bank of Montreal sold at 169, Merchants' Bank 73½, and Montreal Telegraph 108.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were generally lower to-day, but they closed firm at the following quotations:—United States currency sixes, 123½ a 123⅝; do. do., 1881, registered, 111¾ a 112; do. do., do., coupon, 112⅝ a 112¾; do. do., 1865, registered (ex-interest), 105¾ a 106; do. do., do., coupon, 108⅜ a 108¾; do. do., do., new, registered, 108¾ a 108⅞; do. do., do., coupon, 108⅝ a 108¾; do. do., 1867, registered, 111⅜ a 111¾; do. do., do., coupon, 111¾ a 111⅞; do. do., 1868, registered, 113¾ a 113⅞; do. do., do., coupon, 113¾ a 113⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 110¾ a 111; do. do., coupon, 111⅛ a 111¾; do. fives, 1881, registered, 110⅝ a 110¾; do. do., do., coupon, 110½ a 110¾; do. 4½s, 1891, registered, 106⅜ a 106¾.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds were irregular, with the following changes in prices compared with last previous sales:—An advance of 1 per cent in Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coupons, ⅜ in Western Union Telegraph coupons of 1900, and ¼ in Erie third mortgage and New York Central sixes of 1883. There was a decline of 1½ in Ohio and Mississippi seconds, ⅜ in the consolidated and Albany and Susquehanna seconds, and ⅜ in Milwaukee and St. Paul (La Crosse division).

STATE BONDS.

State bonds at the Board were ⅛ lower for Tennessee sixes, old, and ⅛ higher for new series; District of Columbia 3.65's sold at 74, a decline of ⅜, and Missouri sixes, 1877, at 101¼. In New Orleans Louisiana consols sold at 63¾ a 63¾.

BANK SHARES.

The sales of city bank shares were American Exchange at 110, Commerce at 110⅝ a 110¾, and Phœnix at 105.

BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The closing prices of Philadelphia stocks were:—

	Offered.	*Asked.*
City sixes, new	112	112½
United Railroad of New Jersey	134	134½
Pennsylvania Railroad	58¾	58¾
Reading Railroad	13	13⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	40½	41
Catawissa Railroad preferred	29	32
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	10	10¾
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7¾	8
Northern Central Railroad	19	20
Lehigh Navigation	21½	21¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	5	5¾
Hestonville Railroad	14	14¾
Central Transportation	36	37

In Baltimore:—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock sold at 121¾ to 121, and closed firm at 121¾ a 122 asked.

MINING SHARES.

The following were the opening quotations for mining stocks at San Francisco to-day:—Gould & Curry, 11; Savage, 5; Chollar Potosi, 50; Ophir, 19; Hale & Norcross, 4; Crown Point, 6; Yellow Jacket, 9; Belcher, 7; Imperial, 1½; Virginia Consolidated, 41; California, 43; Overman, 58; Raymond & Ely, 5; Eureka G. V., 3; Best & Belcher, 25; Kentuck, 6; Union Consolidated, 6; Alpha, 14; Meadow Valley, ¾; Sierra Nevada, 5; Mexican, 14; Caledonia, 6; Silver Hill, 5; Eureka Consolidated, 17; Justice, 10; Julia Consolidated, 3½. The closing prices of mining shares in San Francisco were:—

Alpha	13	Justice	10¼
Belcher	6½	Kentuck	5
Best and Belcher	25½	Leopard	3½
Bullion	13½	Mexican	13½
Consolidated Virginia	41¾	Northern Belle	24
California	44	Overman	56¾
Chollar	48¾	Ophir	19
Confidence	7	Raymond and Ely	4½
Caledonia	6	Silver Hill	4¾
Crown Point	6¾	Savage	5¼
Exchequer	4¾	Seg. Belcher	50
Gould and Curry	11⅛	Sierra Nevada	5½
Hale and Norcross	3¾	Union consolidated	6¾
Imperial	1¼	Yellow Jacket	9½
Julia Consolidated	3⅝	Utterka consolidated	7

The sales of mining shares in New York, as officially reported, were:—

FIRST BOARD—11 O'CLOCK A. M.

100 shs Alpha	s10	16¼	
100	do	16¾	
100 Belcher	b30	28	
100 Bertha		2	
100 Best & Belcher	b30	28	
100 Chollar Potosi		50	
500 Cleveland		6¾	
100 Crown Point		7¼	
100 Lascelles		1¼	
100	do	1¾	
100 Granville		2¾	
100	do	s3	10½
1000 Hukill		3¾	
500	do	3¾	
500	do	s3	3¾
100	do	s3	4¼
100	do	c	4¼
500	do	s3	4¼
500	do		4¼
500	do	b30	4¼
100	do	b30	4¼
100 Gould & Curry	b30	13	

SECOND BOARD—1:30 P. M.

200 shs Bertha		s3	
200	do	s3	
100 Cleveland		6¾	
500 Granville		2¾	
100 Hale & Nor		s15	
100 Hukill		s3	
100	do		
100	do		

SALES AFTER CALL.

100 shs Hukill		4¼	
300	do		

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Statement of the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the issue and retirement of national bank notes and legal tender notes, under the acts of June 20, 1874, and January 14, 1875, to April 1, 1877:—

Outstanding when act of June 20, 1874, was passed	$349,894,182
Issued from June 30, 1874, to January 14, 1875	4,734,500
Redeemed and retired between same dates	2,767,232
Increase from June 20, 1874, to January 14, 1875	$1,967,268
Outstanding January 14, 1875	351,861,450
Redeemed and retired from January 14, 1875, to date	50,406,406
Surrendered between same dates	7,394,121
Total redeemed and surrendered	$57,800,527
Issued between same dates	24,179,745
Decrease from January 14, 1875, to date	$33,620,782
National bank notes outstanding at date	318,240,668
Greenbacks on deposit in the Treasury at June 20, 1874, to retire notes of insolvent and liquidating banks	3,813,675
Greenbacks deposited from June 20, 1874, to date, to retire national bank notes	65,504,607
Total deposits	$69,318,282
Circulation redeemed by Treasurer between same dates without reissue	53,173,638
Greenbacks on deposit at date	$16,144,644
Greenbacks retired under act of January 14, 1875	19,343,796
Greenbacks outstanding at date	362,656,294

JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1877.

BEFORE CALL—10 A. M.

$1000 Dis of Co. 3.65's	74	400 shs Pacific Mail	15¾
400 shs Del. & Hud Can.	48	100	do b3
100	do c	49	100
300	do	48⅝	100
100	do	48¾	100
100 Mich Cen RR		87	25
200	do	87⅜	100
100	do	87⅝	100
100	do	87⅝	600
100	do	87⅝	900
100 U S Exp		s3	44
100 Wells Fargo Ex		s3	85
2500 West Un Tel		56	500
1000	do	56⅛	500
1000	do	56¼	500
1000	do	56⅜	2500
1500	do	56⅝	1100
1500	do	57	1100
1500	do	57⅛	38
1500	do	57⅜	1100
1500	do	57⅝	1100
1200	do	57⅞	700
500	do	57⅝	800
3000	do	57⅝	600
1000	do	57⅜	500
1000	do	57⅛	400
800	do	57	200
1000	do	57⅛	200
400	do	c	57
500	do	57⅛	200
1000	do	57¼	200
100	do	s30	57¼
500	do	57⅜	200
100	do	57⅜	200
100	do	57⅜	200
100

THE COURTS.

Ex-Prison Convicts Who Have a Bad Opinion of Boston.

SEE-SAW CITY SUITS.

Another Will Controversy Involving a Half Million Estate.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

"Do you see those two men?" said a gentleman to another in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. "Observe them carefully and then give me your opinion of them."

"I see nothing very special about them," responded the gentleman addressed. "They certainly are genteelly dressed and seem quiet and gentlemanly. Come to look at them more scrutinizingly one, I should say, has a decided military air, while the other has more repose of manner and a hauteur equally marked."

"I think most any one would be similarly impressed," continued the first interlocutor. "It only shows how deceptive appearances are."

"Then they are not what they seem?"

"They are two of the most adroit thieves in this country. Both have spent several terms in State prison, and they are likely to go there soon again."

"You surprise me. Who are they?"

"The taller one is Joe Butts, alias Joe Adams, and the other 'Pepperman' Joe, alias Joe Baldwin."

This conversation need not be further recited. It was noticeable, however, that they soon became objects of general attention, an intimation of their character and the cause of their appearance in court rapidly finding its way irdm one to another among the throng of lawyers and others in the court room. There was also observed the attendance of Inspector Dilks, Captain Walsh, Detective Walling and a host of lesser police lights. In February last, as stated at the time in the HERALD, the coming room of G. C. King & Sons, bankers, whose place of business is on the corner of Pine and William streets, was entered and $50,000 worth of bonds stolen. The prisoners were arrested on suspicion of being the guilty parties. Shortly after the robbery a wholesale transfer of detectives was made, as will be remembered, by order of the Police Commissioners, it being charged that those being selected to look after matters in Wall street and its vicinity were in league with peculating bond thieves, who have for a long time succeeded in making this a rich field of harvest. These two prisoners following their arrest were taken to Police Headquarters and kept in close confinement with a lurking hope, it is said, that they would unbosom themselves in regard to Wall street robberies, thus incriminating several detectives. The prisoners, however, did not squeal as anticipated, and so were finally taken before Police Justice Otterbourg, when an effort was made to hold them upon a charge of being implicated in the bond robbery of King & Sons' banking house. The evidence proved to be very slight, but before their discharge a telegram was received from Boston that they were wanted there to answer a charge of burglary and thereupon the prisoners were remanded to the care of the police authorities, to be held awaiting a requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts. On their behalf Mr. William F. Howe, their counsel, sued out writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, and pursuant to these writs they were produced yesterday before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers. Mr. Howe moved their discharge on the commitment issued by Justice Otterbourg, upon which they were retained in custody. Judge Donohue granted this motion, when Assistant District Attorney Leary stated that two Boston officers were in court with warrants of requisition issued by the Governor of Massachusetts for their extradition to that State. Upon this statement the prisoners were given over to the charge of the Massachusetts officials. Mr. Howe immediately prepared a petition for a new writ of habeas corpus, directing that the Massachusetts officials produce the prisoners forthwith before Judge Donohue. The writ was at once granted, and Mr. Leary moved that the case be heard at once, so as to enable the Massachusetts officers to convey their prisoners without delay. Mr. Howe strenuously objected to this, and asserted that there should be given him time to prepare a traverse to the writ denying the identity of the prisoners. This was granted, and the case set down for a hearing this morning.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

Bernard Lynch, who lived in 130th street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, says that through lack of putting up proper embankments in the construction of the Boulevard his house was about ruined through the deluges of water pouring in after rain storms; that the walls were cracked and became mouldy; that the furniture was ruined—and, in fact, that the place became untenable. To indemnify him for the losses thus sustained he brought a suit against the city for $5,000 damages, which suit came to trial yesterday before Judge Van Brunt, holding Supreme Court, Circuit. It was claimed by the city that the work of building the Boulevard was skirting along, and that proper embankments were constructed to protect private property. The complaint was dismissed. Messrs. Johnson & Ward and Rufus F. Andrews appeared for the plaintiff, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Miller for the city.

Frank E. Towle has brought a suit against the city to recover $8,223 30, claimed to be due him for mapping out and surveying new grades for numerous streets in 1871. The case was tried yesterday before Judge Lawrence, in the Court of Common Pleas. The defence was that the Commissioners of Public Works did not agree to pay the plaintiff more than the rate per lineal foot specified in the ordinance authorizing the work; and that this being so, his bill was not reduced to $2,330. It was further claimed that the bills were approved by the Commissioners of Public Works, either by neglect or with a fraudulent interest, and that under the law of 1871 the expense of making these maps and surveys was to be raised by tax levied by the supervisors, and that the city was not liable to pay anything except from the fund. The jury brought in a verdict of $6,160 for the plaintiff.

SEEKING TO SET ASIDE A WILL.

Abraham Wood, who in former years was well known as a heavy importer of liquors, died in 1868, leaving an estate valued at over $500,000. The bulk of this property, comprising mainly real estate in this city and Brooklyn, he bequeathed to his cousin Samuel A. Wood. Formerly most of such property had belonged to David Wood, a brother of Abraham Wood, the former being in partnership with Samuel Wood, and Samuel A. Wood, the principal legatee of Abraham Wood, having for years been the clerk of this firm, at their place of business, No. 192 Front street. Both the will had been proven and executed as to the legacies some of the relatives found fault and sought to have it set aside, claiming that it was made through undue influence and that the testator did not possess testamentary capacity. Mr. Abraham Hewlett, a nephew of the decedent, brought a suit for this purpose and for a partition of the estate. The suit has already been to the Court of Appeals, and came on for trial yesterday, before Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, to be tried on special issues of facts as to the alleged undue influence and testamentary incapacity. All allegations of fraud are denied by the defendants, of which Mr. Samuel A. Wood is the principal. Ex-Attorney General Chatfield, ex-Surrogate Gideon Tucker and E. O. Schenck represent the plaintiff, and Messrs. Wakeman and Lathrop, with Abram Wakeman, of counsel, appear for the defendants. After a lengthy preliminary discussion Judge Barrett decided that the defendants, they being the parties seeking to sustain the will, held the affirmation, and are entitled to the opening and closing of the case.

DRAWBACK DUTIES.

George W. Lake purchased of the Devoe Manufacturing Company a quantity of kerosene oil in tin cans for exportation to Japan. The cans being manufactured in this country of imported materials, on which duty had been paid, the exporter, under the United States revenue laws, was entitled to "drawback," or repayment of the duty, on giving certain bonds required by the regulations. The company shipped the goods and entered them for drawback in their own name, making affidavit that they were the owners. The company cancelled their bond given on such entry by a certificate afterward given them by Mr. Lake, and he then demanded the drawback. They refused to pay it, saying it belonged to them. He sued for the amount in the First District Court, when the company produced a large number of witnesses to show that by the custom of the trade they, as sellers of the oil in cans to Lake for exportation, were entitled to the drawback, having made the customary deduction from the price for which they sold it in consideration of the drawback to be received. Judge Quinn held that a custom of trade could not overrule the positive enactment that the drawback shall go to the exporter without a special agreement, and gave judgment for plaintiff. The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday affirmed the judgment, Judge J. F. Daly giving the opinion. The exporter (the plaintiff), Judge Daly says, may treat the defendants as his agents, and to that extent ratify their act in entering the goods for drawback and may maintain his action for money so received. By delivering the certificate he ratifies their acts and cannot claim against the government. Charles Harris Phelps for plaintiff, Scudder & Carter for defendants.

LESSON FOR HOUSE AGENTS.

A case of importance to real estate owners and agents has been on trial for three days in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge J. F. Daly and a jury, in the case of Samuel L. Isaacs vs. Morris B. Baer. It appears from the evidence that some time in November, 1875, the plaintiff engaged the defendant, who was a real estate broker, doing business at No. 72 West Thirty-fourth street, to collect the rents of his house, and, as the plaintiff alleged, to dispossess the tenant, one Margaret Lammond, in case she failed to pay the rent promptly. The plaintiff then went to Europe, and on his return, some months afterward, learned that the defendant had not collected the rent and also did not dispossess the tenant. The plaintiff then brought this action, claiming damages against the agent. The defendant testified that he did all in his power to collect the rent and that he could not succeed, and insisted that it was not his duty to dispossess the tenant. The jury, after two hours' deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff for $260, to which the Court added an allowance of five per cent. Samuel E. A. Sterling appeared for the plaintiff, and W. B. Putney and B. F. Watson for the defendant.

BOND BUYERS BEWARE.

The Manufacturers and Builders' Bank sued Jeremiah Pangburn for $5,000, the alleged price of ten gold bonds of $1,000 each of the Pacific Division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway sold by E. H. Ludlow & Co., September 26, 1874, at the Exchange. These formed a part of the bonds given to Henry Clews & Co., and which they hypothecated with the bank. In the advertisement of sale the bonds of the main line were placed first, but the auctioneer sold the bonds of the Pacific Division first under orders to do so. The defendant coming in just after the sale was commenced, and being informed by parties that they were selling the first lot, the main line as he supposed, bought ten bonds for $5,000. Immediately after, discovering his mistake, he notified the auctioneer that he would not take the Pacific Division bonds, that he never would have bought them at any price, as they had no market value. The case was tried before Judge Freedman in the Superior Court, and resulted yesterday in a verdict for the defendant. Messrs. Flanagan & Bright appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. John S. Lawrence and Thomas D. Robinson for the defendant.

SOME SHOW FOR STRIKERS.

Charles Sternaach, one of the striking tailors, sued Brooks Bros. for damages for alleged false arrest. The plaintiff was one of numerous other striking tailors who were in the habit of standing in front of defendants' store on Broadway, for which he was arrested on Brooks Bros.' complaint. Justice Kilbreth discharged him and he sued Brooks Bros. for $10,000 damages. Judge Robinson dismissed the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff had been engaged in an unlawful occupation—namely, "picketing." The case was appealed to the Common Pleas, General Term, which has rendered a decision reversing the judgment of the court below and ordering a new trial.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

The Emma Silver Mining Company suit against Trenor W. Park and others, after a two weeks' adjournment, was resumed yesterday before Judge Wallace and a jury. The examination of witnesses was continued in the person of Mr. Davton—under examination at the time of the enforced adjournment of the court. The testimony of the witness was in corroboration of that of Professor Silliman as to the financial resources of the mine at the time he examined it. The trial will be resumed this morning.

Judgments were entered yesterday by Douglas A. Levien, Jr., their counsel, ordering the reinstatement of Jacob Hemphill Dempsey, James H. Ballentine, William Wogan, Patrick V. Doyle, James F. Cassidy and James S. Cratt to the several positions held by them in the Fire Department, from which they were some time ago removed by the Board of Fire Commissioners on charges of selling their pay in advance to salary brokers. Notice was promptly served on the Fire Commissioners, who immediately obeyed the order of the Court and reinstated the men.

Heyman Copperman and Abraham Newfield some time ago had a dispute, and, as the latter alleges, Copperman vowed to have vengeance. The manner of accomplishing his object was as manly as unsatisfactory. If a suit for damages can be regarded as any evidence. It is charged that he indicted and sent to the *Daily News* a communication, signed "A True Reformer," charging Newfield with the most unnatural arson and other crimes, and suggesting that it might be proper to appoint some one else as a keeper in the Penitentiary—a position he was then occupying. The trial of a suit for damages, on account of the alleged libel, is now in progress, before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court. The defence is that the article in question did not emanate from Copperman.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

DeCamp vs. Phillips.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, and injunction order dissolved.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Dickie; Harrison vs. Withers; Cutter vs. Cohn; Fullerton vs. Sheridan; matter of Baker; Fosnick vs. Scrymser; Rosenthal vs. Aarons; Freeman vs. Buel; Beckman vs. Dunscomb; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Eggers, Spurr vs. Schaefer; Mutual Benefit Company vs. Union Savings Bank vs. Kinsella; Same vs. Harnel; Cummings vs. Berge; Union Theological Seminary vs. Powers; Sidenberg vs. Lund; Wilmerding vs. Sartevant; Seguin vs. Slevin; Simmons vs. Mutual Benefit Savings Bank; Simmons vs. Simmons; matter of Hyatt.—Granted.

Lester vs. Cohen.—Motion granted.

De Lavellette vs. Wendt.—Granted. Memorandum. Fox vs. Hawkins.—Granted without stay.

White vs. White.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Matter of Galland; Mickel vs. Scherry.—Memorandum.

Degraw vs. Platt.—Denied.

Mowbury vs. McKenna; matter of Fairbanks; Campbell vs. Eager; Brodie vs. O'Brien; Pinto vs. Schappert.—Motions denied.

Mattarge vs. Squire.—Denied, without costs.

Hauffner vs. Goodecke.—Motion denied, without costs.

Potsdamer vs. Gregory.—No merits being shown motion denied.

Allen vs. De Greiff.—Motion denied, without costs. See memorandum.

White vs. White.—Motion denied, as the cause should be referred.

Simmons vs. Mutual Benefit Savings Bank.—No proof of service.

Almy vs. Myers.—No authority to make this order.

Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Stilwell.—Where is the report?

First National Bank of Meadville vs. Smith National Bank.—Allowance, five per cent.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the State Loan and Trust Company.—Reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Moller vs. Schlopp.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Sinnott.

Blossom vs. Hilton; Bethel vs. Stratton; Loughran vs. Saylor.—Motions granted.

Weidner vs. Fowler; Canhapo vs. Blanchfield; Spaethe vs. Johnston; Whiteiegg; Hayes vs. Goodwin; Mendelsohn vs. Foss; Howe vs. Mueller; Levy vs. Pegg; Beveridge vs. McLaughlin; Minor vs. Van Eupen; Miller vs. Fay; Fanning vs. Fay.—Orders granted.

Cook vs. Schramm.—Proceedings are dismissed by fault.

By Chief Justice Shea.

Crane vs. Walker.—Motion on minutes for new trial denied. There is sufficient evidence upon which the jury found and there was a publication. That was an issue which as one of fact was properly submitted to the jury. Their verdict finding that there was a publication cannot be disturbed. The matter written was defamatory, clearly libellous and its manner of publication not within the protection of privileged communications.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 1.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE LOTTERY DEALERS.

Twenty-seven persons charged with the violation of the lottery law, and who were recently arrested at the instance of Mr. Comstock, agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, were in court yesterday for trial. Mr. J. D. Fellows, who, with Mr. William F. Kurtzing and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, appeared for the defendants, moved for an adjournment until Monday next. The Recorder granted the motion.

STRAW BAIL CASES.

Thomas L. Birch, charged with perjury in having given what is known as "straw" bail, was taken before the Recorder for disposal. Assistant District Attorney Beil stated that he had certificates from the physician of the Tombs setting forth that Birch was the victim of epileptic fits and altogether unfit for trial. Mr. Bell added that Mr. Kepp, one of the bondsmen, thought it would be dangerous to put him on trial. Under the circumstances he would ask the Court to discharge the accused on his own recognizance. The Recorder granted the motion, and Birch was accordingly discharged.

ROBBING A POLICEMAN.

The trial of Kate White and Mary Ann Madden for stealing $54 from the person of Police Officer Bernard Dunn, of the steamboat squad, on the morning of the 3d of March last, at the corner of Elizabeth and Canal streets, was resumed yesterday. The jury convicted both prisoners, and White was sent to the State Prison for two years and Madden to the same institution for eighteen months.

THE PISTOL AGAIN.

William Reilly, alias "Screw" Reilly, was charged with felonious assault, in having fired a pistol at R. F. Footon, who keeps a liquor store at No. 500 Third avenue, on the morning of the 25th of February. The accused became disorderly when he was put out, and as the door was slammed in his face he fired a pistol, the ball entering the woodwork. The jury found him guilty of felonious intent to injure, and he was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

SHOOTING HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Victor Oese was arraigned at the bar, charged with shooting at his father-in-law, R. C. Charlton, of 144th street and Clinton avenue, and wounding him in the neck. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for three years.

GENERAL SESSIONS—PART 2.

Before Judge Gildersleeve.

AN OLD OFFENDER PUNISHED.

William Raymond, with an accomplice, sauntered into the jewelry store of Simon Meirbrack, No. 817 Broadway, on the 27th of March last. Raymond began to examine an assortment of watches which Meirbrack exhibited. The latter heard the door of his safe shut, and, on looking around, saw the confederate running off with a pocketbook containing $260. Raymond joined his companion and both were pursued by Meirbrack, who captured Raymond with the money in his possession. The prisoner, on being arraigned for trial yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 1963, 902½, 3009, 2915, 3783, 1583, 3578, 3266, 3127, 2895, 3103, 3133, 3155, 3187, 3135, 3271, 3273, 2985, 4673½, 3237, 777, 3175, 2719, 3835, 3277. Part 3—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 2089, 569, 1177, 1801, 2966, 1247, 1809, 1618, 373, 1927, 884, 823, 1029, 1611, 956, 1155½, 923½, 328, 4356, 1509. Part 2—Held by Judge Barrett.—Case on—Howlett vs. Wood. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1177, 795, 314, 1104, 1138, 501, 784, 751, 754, 777, 1000, 1039, 886, 887, 1011, 1054, 1252, 794, 683, 256, 927, 755, 268, 971, 972. Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 5704½, 817, 361, 640, 634, 645, 749, 819, 920, 975, 642, 6201½, 836, 983, 997, 1014, 552, 554, 535, 539, 539, 540, 541, 547, 550. Part 3—Held by Chief Justice Curtis.—Nos. 608, 612, 618, 660, 1035, 703, 809, 811, 823, 831, 855, 943, 946, 710, 530, 796, 553, 992, 505, 506, 509.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Sanford.—Nos. 53, 12, 26.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.—Nos. 12, 26, 27. Demurrers Nos. 5, 6.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Hoesen.—Same calendar as yesterday. Part 2—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 780, 786, 1093, 1156, 497, 897, 907, 634, 314, 1097, 1215, 385, 1030, 1031, 737, 738, 490, 1123, 740, 1067, 992, 143, 1311, 1129, 860, 1068, 175, 587, 1040, 1769. Part 3—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 929, 1023, 1184, 1185, 541, 1115, 827, 277, 1705, 1261, 1262, 1272, 403, 631, 1145, 1250, 1238, 1178, 1279, 1280.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 6761, 5041, 2965, 7853, 7459, 7460, 7996, 7753, 8035, 7748, 7991, 8077, 7964, 8079, 8045. Part 2—Held by Judge Sheridan.—Nos. 5528, 7645, 6778, 9103, 9119, 5239, 5456, 5948, 5430, 3816, 3739, 4229, 3085, 734, 8094. Part 3—Held by Judge Shea.—8893, 8855, 7639, 8039, 6910, 8504, 5552, 8866, 7832, 2719, 5085, 7097, 8958, 5789, 8112.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Joseph Rosetto, rape; Same vs. James Mcquilin, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. James H. Humphrey, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Frederick Hensher, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Hugh McCormack, burglary; Same vs. Harry Reiber, burglary; Same vs. Daniel Reid, burglary; Same vs. Jeremiah Callahan, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Nelson Gordon, grand larceny; same vs. Dominico Leisete, assault and battery; Same vs. William Dwyer, three sentences; Same vs. Robert Brady, petit larceny; Same vs. Joseph Kellmer, grand larceny. Part 2—Held by Judge Cowing.—The People vs. Mary Gibbons, burglary; Same vs. Thomas Williams, burglary; Same vs. Michael Kelly and Thomas Kiernan, burglary; Same vs. John Larin and Joseph Trazini, burglary; Same vs. Frederick Heller, burglary; Same vs. John H. Thomas, false pretences; Same vs. Michael Quigg, petit larceny; Same vs. Frank Walter, petit larceny; Same vs. Herman Weistes and George Barth, advertising mill; Same vs. Henry Hilmein, adulterating milk; Same vs. Ernest Hass, adulterating milk; Same vs. Henry Weihe, adulterating milk; Same vs. Adolph Zeigler, adulterating milk; Same vs. Charles H. Bradley, false pretences.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 4, 1877.

In the Court of Appeals to-day, present Hon. Sanford E. Church, Chief Justice, and associates, the following business was transacted:—

No. 259. William Englehardt, by guardian, respondent, vs. The Broadway Railroad Company appellants.—Argued by Amasa J. Parker for appellants; William Allen Butler for respondent. Judgment affirmed.

No. 265. Harriet Delorest, respondent, vs. The City of Utica, appellants.—Submitted.

No. 266. William A. Guest, appellant, vs The City of Brooklyn, respondent.—Argued by John J. Townsend for appellant; John H. Knoebel for respondent.

No. 247. Henry Bleeker, Jr., respondent, vs. John Johnson and another, appellants.—Argued by A. J. Vanderpool for appellants; Dewitt C. Brown for respondent.

No. 258. Isaac Allen, respondent, vs. The Williamsburg Savings Bank, appellant.—Argued by James J. Parker for appellant; D. P. Barnard for respondent.

CALENDAR.

The day calendar for Thursday, April 5, is as follows:—Nos. 235, 118, 267, 270, 270½, 271, 272 and 273.

TO UTAH FOR A DIVORCE.

Mrs. Mary L. Smith, of No. 302 East Eighteenth street, on the 31st inst. appeared before Judge Smith, at the Fifty-seventh Street Court, and asked for support of herself and two children from her husband, Mr. George W. Smith. The latter, who had been arrested on a warrant, put in a plea that he was divorced from his wife some months ago in Utah, the decree having been given by Judge Cox. On his promise to appear for examination he was paroled. Yesterday both Mr. and Mrs. Smith were in court. Mrs. Smith testified that she is the lawful wife of George W. Smith.

Counsel for Mr. Smith objected to the testimony on the ground that defendant had been divorced from complainant by a decree of divorce granted in the Territory of Utah on the 3d day of November, 1876. The objection was overruled.

Mrs. Smith continued—I was married to my husband nine years ago in Christopher street on New Year's Eve; I now live with my brother-in-law at No. 302 East Eighteenth street; I ceased living with my husband in the early part of last September; we were then living at Lefferts avenue, Brooklyn; he is the father of my two children, Herbert H., aged six, and George F., aged four; my husband has not provided for my support or that of my two children since September; I had not seen him since he left us till yesterday when he appeared in court; after he left me I heard from him on the 1st of last December, when I received a letter from him saying he had a decree of divorce from Utah.

In answer to a question by the Court she replied:—I have not received any assistance since last September; he left me with $35; he told me he was doing well and making money, for a short time before going away he said he was earning $25 a week; he told me he was going to Cincinnati to open an office for the sale of sewing machines, when he left, in September; we kept house in Brooklyn for three years before he left; he was then an agent for a sewing machine.

In her cross-examination she said:—The first notice I received was the decree of divorce; I received a letter from my husband, in care of his brother, saying that he had procured a divorce from me.

Here the case was adjourned for a further hearing. Mr. Smith gives his present business as that of a real estate agent.

CORONERS' CASES.

The jury at the inquest held yesterday by Coroner Ellinger, on the body of Thomas Kennedy, returned a verdict to the effect that he died from injuries received by kicks or blows at the hands of some person or persons unknown, on the 22d of March, 1877. The testimony of Captain McElwaine, of the Seventh precinct, by whom the deceased was sent to the New York Hospital, did not throw any light on the matter, and it was quite evident that the man who came to the station house did not know anything about his assailants. He told different stories, such as that he had fallen and hurt himself; but he could not relate accurately where he had been hurt. He was a poor fellow who slept in stables and alleys.

The jury in the case of little Mary Carroll found that she died of convulsions, following sneezing and nervous irritation due to accidentally swallowing a safety pin on the 9th of February, 1877, at No. 38 Thomas street.

FIREMEN REINSTATED.

Some time ago a large number of firemen were dismissed on charges preferred against them of selling their pay to brokers. A recent decision of the Supreme Court in one of the cases ordered the relator's reinstatement. At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday the following firemen were ordered to assume their regular duties:—John Cassidy, Daniel Dempsey, Patrick Doyle, J. S. Craft, James H. Ballentine and William Woogan, they having been dismissed on similar charges.

SEAMAN RAYMOND RELEASED.

An examination of the charges preferred against the seaman Eugene K. Raymond, by Captain H. S. Reidwit, of the schooner R. S. Eddie, took place before United States Commissioner Winslow, in Brooklyn, yesterday. The accused was brought to this port in confinement, on board the vessel named, from Rio Grande do Sul, he having on the voyage brandished an axe above the captain's head and threatened the mate with a sheath knife. The particulars of the case were published in the HERALD of yesterday. The evidence of the captain and mate went to show that though Raymond had been kept in confinement in the mate's room on deck, after the episode with the axe and knife, he was not ill treated. He was fed from the cabin table, but at times refused to eat his rations. Several days before the vessel having given him food at his request, day and night. As nobody was hurt and the officers of the vessel believed that the accused had been out of his mind, owing, doubtless, to previous sickness, the commissioner dismissed the case, and the sailor left the court room.

FIRE INSURANCE SUIT.

The trial of the suit brought against the North American Fire Insurance Company by Charles A. Burnley and Samuel F. Prentice, trustees for the Aldine Publishing Company, of this city, to recover on a policy $2,800, was commenced in the Kings county Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Pratt and a jury. The building, No. 31 Liberty street, was destroyed by fire June 24, 1875. The defendants claim the valuation put upon the stock, which embraced a large amount of imported chromos, was excessive. The trial involves important legal questions to insurance companies and will occupy the remainder of the week.

AMUSEMENTS.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE, 728 Broadway. 730

HELLER'S	The most astounding programme of WONDERS
HELLER'S	MIRACLES AND WONDERS WONDERS
HELLER'S	ever produced in New York. WONDERS
HELLER'S	WONDERS
HELLER'S	The famous Hat Trick. WONDERS
HELLER'S	WONDERS
HELLER'S	LEOTARD, WONDERS
HELLER'S	THE SPIRIT COMEDY WONDERS
HELLER'S	Mrs. Keptie ...Miss HELLER. WONDERS
HELLER'S	SEEING A SPIRIT WONDERS
HELLER'S	STORM AND SUNSHINE. WONDERS

EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEE.

EAGLE THEATRE, ANNA DICKINSON SEASON.
Proprietor and Manager .....Mr. JOSH HART
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY.
MISS ANNA DICKINSON
and
her masterpiece o the stage, entitled a
A GRAND [A CROWN OF THORNS; TRIUMPH!
A GRAND [A CROWN OF THORNS; TRIUMPH!
A GRAND [or, TRIUMPH!
A GRAND [ANNE BOLEYN. TRIUMPH!
Every evening and at the Saturday matinee
ANNA DICKINSON,
ANNA DICKINSON,
supported by the great cast in the
—MOST— —BEAUTIFUL—
—PLAY—
—PRODUCED—
—IN AMERICA.—
Box sheet now open. Seats secured six days in advance.

EAGLE THEATRE. AIMEE.
AIMEE—
AIMEE— TICKET OFFICE NOW OPEN IN GRAND CONCERT SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.
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AIMEE—POSITIVELY—
AIMEE— HER LAST APPEARANCE
AIMEE— IN NEW YORK
AIMEE— UNTIL JUNE NEXT.
AIMEE—
AIMEE— WILL SING HER POPULAR
AIMEE—
AIMEE— FRENCH, SPANISH AND ENGLISH
AIMEE— SONGS.
AIMEE— THIS WILL POSITIVELY BE
AIMEE— HER LAST APPEARANCE.
AIMEE— Ticket office now open for the sale of seats.

ANNA DICKINSON. EAGLE THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ANNA DICKINSON,
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ANNA DICKINSON, THE GREATEST
ANNA DICKINSON, SUCCESS OF THE
ANNA DICKINSON, CENTURY.
ANNA DICKINSON,
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY, AIMEE.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY AND SAATURDAY MATINEE
FRIDAY EVENING—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
SATURDAY MATINEE—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
SATURDAY EVENING—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
With Aimee in her English songs and dances. Evening prices, 50c., $1 and $1 50. Matinee admission, 50c. Seats at Brooklyn Academy and in New York, 111 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BROOKLYN.
MR. J. C. FRYER, Director
THE ONLY PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN OF
RICHARD WAGNER'S OPERA,
DIE WALKURE (RING OF THE NIBELUNGS),
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, APRIL 5, AT 7:30.
Seats and tickets at 111 Broadway and Brooklyn Academy.

THE GRAND WAGNER OPERA FEST.

Mr. J. C. FRYER respectfully announces that preparations are now being made for the
SECOND WAGNER FESTIVAL
IN NEW YORK.
Due notice will be given of the commencement of the sale of season tickets.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE, CORNER 30TH ST.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THURSDAY—Performance of OUR GIRL.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
MISS MARIAN DUMONT
in her wonderful creation of
NANCY SIKES,
in Charles Dickens' celebrated play of
OLIVER TWIST.
SATURDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF Miss MOR. AUNT.
LADIES' MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY, April 9, second Temperance Drama, MECHANIC'S DAUGHTER or, THE CURSE OF DRINK.

TONY PASTOR'S. TONY PASTOR'S.
The Society Vaudeville Theatre of New York.
MATINEE FRIDAY.
Houses crowded to witness the best company ever in New York.

George S. Knight,	THE	Sam Devere,
Lew Kelly Rymann,	BEST	Jerry Cohan,
Fay Sisters,	IN	Morosco Family,
Jennie Morgan,	THE	Marie Sherman.
Rollin Howard,	WORLD.	

And all of TONY PASTOR'S Great Troupe of Stars.
125 FAMOUS SPECIALTY CELEBRITIES.
THREE HOURS OF DELIGHTFUL COMEDY.

MCCULLOUGH.—SEE THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, issued THIS DAY, for a splendid picture,
JOHN McCULLOUGH as VIRGINIUS,
together with a Sketch by one of the ablest of American feuilletonists.

MCCULLOUGH.—A PERFECT LIKENESS OF THE distinguished Tragedian who has made so great an impression in the part of VIRGINIUS, at BOOTH'S THEATRE, in SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THE TRIUMPH.
JARRETT & PALMER.....Lessees and Managers
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
Overwhelming success of the renowned tragedian,
JOHN McCULLOUGH.....as.....VIRGINIUS
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE SAYS:—
"The completeness of the work is what most impresses, and we shall be content now, in recording our impressions of it, to name it as a personation which, in these days, it is an astonishment to see, and which, in any days, it would be an honor to celebrate it."
Mr. McCULLOUGH'S support is a phenomenal one, the cast including the names of
FREDERICK B. WARDE, E. K. COLLIER,
JAMES H. TAYLOR, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Mme. PONISI,
&c., &c., &c.
* The excellence of the performance of this impressive play commends it to the attention of every appreciative theatre-goer.
, Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 1:30.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, BIRCH, WAMBOLD and BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, BIRCH, WAMBOLD and BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, corner 29th st. Great Bill for Easter week. Bruised Heart; Susan's Serenade.

HISTORY'S MEDEA CLOTILDE.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BACKUS, HART, HALL, FRILLMAN, HAMILTON, RUDOLPH, RAYMOND, JOHNSON and POWERS, RICARDO, Mullaly's Orchestra. Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL—CARRIAGE NOTICE—Carriages containing company for above Ball will enter Irving place from the north and pass out by way of 14th st. and 4th av.; guests entering will take the first carriage at the door. JOSEPH B. EAKINS, Captain 18th Precinct.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, PARISIAN VAUDEVILLE, 104 and 106 East 14th st., near Broadway. UPROARIOUS SUCCESS. MATINEE THURSDAY. Nights at 8. Matinee Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

Immense bit. TWO SPHERES. Adopted from Jules Verne's novel. Crowded houses. TWO SPHERES. sion. Now the great Parisian sensation.
"LE VOYAGE DANS LA LUNE."
Produced under the immediate direction of the author.
Powerful and attractive cast, including
J. J. WALLACE, LUCY DELAFIELD sisters, Brooklyn; as is the father of my two children, Herbert H., aged six, and George F., aged four; my husband has not provided for my support or that of my two children since September; I had not seen him since he left us till yesterday when he appeared in court; after he left me I heard from him on the 1st of last December, when I received a letter from him saying he had a decree of divorce from Utah.
THE CARRON FAMILY,
the most artistic equestrian and comical of dancers.
100 Attractive Young Ladies wanted for Monday.

BAL FRANCAIS DE L'OPERA.
GRAND
CLOSING FANCY DRESS BALL,
AT IRVING HALL
THIS EVENING.
Tickets can be had at all hotels and at the Irving Hall.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
GAD. NEUENDORFF.....Director
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, APRIL 5,
VERHEILTER BERUF, Comedy, by Pohl.
Box office open daily from 8 till 4 o'clock.

THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, 163 and 165 Bowery.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 15 cents.
A Great Wonder added to the Curiosities.
Last week of the Tattooed Man.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 15 cents.

GENERAL NEWTON WILL LECTURE FOR THE Benefit of the New York Central Dispensary on "Hell Gate and the Improvements being made in the East River," at Cooper Institute, Wednesday evening, April 11.

Mr. Julius H. Steiedinger, C. E., who was in charge of the batteries and electrical operations at the demolition of Hallett's Point, has kindly consented to assist General Newton in the experiments to be made at the lecture. A model, in plaster, of our Hallett's Point will be shown and afterwards exploded by a miniature blast.
Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50c.
Box office at Cooper Institute will be open for sale of reserved seats on and after Saturday, 7th inst.

THE DIAMOND DECEPTIONS.
3 Adelphi Hall, Broadway and 52d st. Exhibition of the French Ballet Troupe, in full court costume of Louis XIV., every Friday evening.

WANTED 200 AUXILIARIES FOR THE GRAND Procession in the new tragic opera "Don Carlos," including three hundred pretty female girls and 170 tall, well formed young men. Application to be made in person at the stage door of the Academy of Music, on 14th st., between Irving place and Fourth avenue.

BANJO AND STAGE DANCING TAUGHT. CHARLES DOBSON, 260 Bowery, and HENRY C. DOBSON, 406 6th av.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23D ST. AND 4TH AV.—The fifty-second grand annual exhibition of PAINTINGS
now open, day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

ORGAN CONCERT, CHICKERING HALL, THURSday afternoon,

SAMUEL AND JULIA.

CUPID AND CROSS PURPOSES IN THE NEWARK PRESBYTERY.

The last session of the Newark Presbytery furnished a sensation of widespread interest in the matter of the trial of Rev. Mr. See for violating St. Paul's command in that he did not compel women to keep silence in his church. The Presbytery is now in session again, and yesterday, at the close of the afternoon session, well on toward evening, took up what is known as the Bowman case—"and thereby hangs a tale." Upon a motion made the session was prolonged, in order that a report might be presented from a special committee appointed at the last meeting of the Presbytery on the above case. Rev. Dr. F. Smith read the report. Before giving the essence of the latter it is best to spread out in brief the facts of the case. Samuel A. Bowman is a good looking young "limb of the law," twenty-eight years old, who resides with his father at Caldwell. Near the Bowman family dwells Miss Julia Orton who, though blind in the ordinary sense, is not as regards the lovable qualities of Samuel. Some five years ago Julia commissioned Samuel to go to New York and purchase a piano for her. She gave him $275. He bought for the piano that, as he declares, cost $350. Samuel now wants the $105 he paid for the piano over the amount given him. Julia, it appears, is quite willing to give this if she herself is taken also. The latter part of the offer Samuel objects. And there the case remains. Out of it, however, has grown another case—that which is now before the Presbytery. It seems that Bowman's father owns property on both sides of the church at Caldwell, and got into a dispute about certain fences alongside. Mr. Bowman got the best of the dispute. Then, as it is alleged, the pastor of the church, Rev. Charles T. Berry, preached a sermon charge in the church against young Bowman, who was a member. The charge was that in the piano transaction Samuel paid only $250 for the instrument, and basely pocketed the surplus $25 belonging to Miss Julia. The pastor has a paper signed by the piano dealers saying that $250 was the price paid. Bowman has a receipt showing that $380 was paid. He was tried and suspended. He demanded a hearing from the Presbytery. A committee was appointed and it was this which reported yesterday. In the report Rev. Drs. J. F. Smith, J. F. Stearns and J. Reeve Sayre, the committee declare that they gave the matter careful examination and find that the church at Caldwell erred in finding Mr. Bowman guilty of the offence charged against him and executed sentence upon him without giving him a trial. Instead of a trial there was a mere deliberation upon certain rumors. The report concludes with the recommendation that the session of the church at Caldwell be directed to proceed at once to the regular trial of Mr. Samuel A. Bowman, and to issue his case according to the rules prescribed in their Book of Discipline; and inasmuch as the sentence of suspension pronounced on Mr. Bowman was publicly read from the pulpit that they announce publicly this action of the Presbytery and their intention to proceed accordingly.

A motion to adopt the report was vigorously opposed by Drs. Wilson and Hastings, both of whom contended that they could not indorse or vote with propriety upon the report without having it clearly proven wherein the Caldwell church had erred. The motion to adopt was lost, and it was decided to consider the report to-day after the examination of candidates for the ministry.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

The New York and Hudson River Conference of the Unitarian Church was in session yesterday at the Church of Our Saviour (Rev. Dr. Putnam's), corner of Monroe place and Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. The Troy Church reported that Rev. William H. Fish had accepted the call to that church and was present at the Conference. No report from Albany. The Newburg Church reported that their pastor had left them; that the church was in good condition financially, and the prospects for the future were bright. No report from Yonkers. The church at Harlem reported that the church was without a pastor, and in debt to the amount of $400, a subscription of $900 which had been made among the churches had not been collected on account of some factious opposition. The Church of the Messiah in this city reported that their only difficulty was finances; the church, however, was in a fair condition; they were in the utmost harmony regarding their pastor, Rev. Mr. Algier. The Church of All Souls (Rev. Dr. Bellows) was reported to be in good condition. The Unitarian churches of Brooklyn were all reported to be prospering.

METHODIST CONFERENCES.

RONDOUT, N. Y., April 4, 1877.

The New York Methodist Episcopal Conference began its eighty-seventh annual session in Kingston this morning. Bishop W. L. Harris presides. He spoke of the death of Bishop Janes who had been designated to preside, and recommended appropriate memorial action. Rev. Alexander McLean was chosen Secretary, and Rev. A. Ostrander and C. W. Millard assistants. A letter was read from Rev. William Lloyd, announcing his withdrawal from the Church pending the discussion on the disagreement in the White Plains Church. The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow. There was preaching this afternoon by Rev. John Johns, and this evening by Rev. Dr. Loss and Rev. Dr. Lull.

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 4, 1877.

The New York East Conference began its session today at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Jesse T. Peck presiding and Rev. Daniel Goodsell, secretary. To-day's session was devoted to organization, the appointment of committees, &c. A part of the exercises will be a lecture by Joseph Cook, of Boston, at the Opera House this evening.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

BOSTON, April 4, 1877.

The New England Conference opened this morning at the First Methodist Church at Lynn, Rev. Bishop Foster, D. D., presiding, and Mr. A. Manning being chosen secretary.

THE GOSPEL OF PEACE.

Resolutions on the Southern question, presented by Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, D. D., of Boston, were received with great applause, and referred to a special committee. The preamble to the resolutions review the blighting effects of slavery and the two final resolutions are in substance as follows:—

Resolved, That we are alarmed and filled with apprehensions for the future when we contemplate the practical sale of one of the great political parties of the Republic by two politicians of that party who have held and now hold confidential relations to the President, thus sacrificing principle and party and righteousness for the sake of temporary success.

Resolved, That we protest most earnestly against the action of the new administration in making terms with the chief of the Kuklux instigator of the lamented James M. C. Butler, and still more earnestly do we protest against the official recognition by the administration of this arch enemy of the Republic, who long since ought to have been hung for treason, Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and who now, by threats and communication under the seal of the White House, as well as on railroad platforms and in other public places, defies the power of the government and bullies the President into compliance with his traitorous and wicked usurpations.

Rev. D. Sherman, D. D., presiding elder of the Boston district, presented the report, and the Conference adjourned.

CHURCH AID.

The ladies of the Grace Baptist Church, Fifty-third street, near Seventh avenue, will give the third entertainment of their series in aid of the "purchase fund" at the church this evening. The programme consists of readings by Miss Louisa Lesslie, interspersed with music by Miss Rosebuth, of New York, who will preside at the piano. Miss Lesslie comes to this city with a famous New England reputation as a reader, while Miss Rosenbuth is well known in musical circles as an amateur of unusual promise. The church is expected to be crowded.

A VICIOUS OLD WRETCH.

Martin Delany, about fifty years of age, who keeps a second hand bookstore at No. 85 Sixth avenue, was arraigned before Judge Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on two separate charges of indecent assault preferred by two little girls, eight and nine years of age respectively. Delany was arrested Tuesday evening by Officer McDowell, of the Ninth precinct, the parent of one of the children who had been assaulted having made a complaint at the charles street station house. After his arrest became known it was discovered by the parents of several children, residing in Barrow, Grove and Morton streets and vicinity, that similar assaults had been made on their children. It was his habit to intercept the children on their way home from school and gifts of toy books and pennies entice them into his place, which is a basement not visible to passers by in the street. It is said that as many as thirteen persons called at the Charles street station house yesterday in reference to this wretch. Two complaints were taken against him in court and he was held in $500 bail to answer on each.

CITY DEBT STATEMENT.

Comptroller Kelly yesterday issued his monthly statement of the city's finances. The debt on March 31 was $122,611,438 78. The total amount of stocks and bonds issued during the three months of 1877 was $4,380,301 90. During the same period warrants were drawn by the Comptroller, for all purposes, amounting to $9,408,201 74.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Several of the heads of city departments assembled at the Mayor's office yesterday for the purpose of holding their usual monthly conference. No regular meeting was held and no formal discussion took place.

The employes of the Department of Public Works were yesterday paid their salaries for March by Comptroller Kelly.

The sum of $1,890 45 was yesterday paid into the city treasury by Chamberlain Tappan, being part of interest moneys on city deposit.

"THEM TWO UDDER FELLERS."

William Britt and James Long, two little scamps, were yesterday before Justice Morgan, at the Harlem Police Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The boys snuffled and knuckled their eyes as though they believed the offence to be a capital one.

"Twas ever thus," mused His Honor, "all the bad boys in every Sunday school book ever read, were named Bill and Jim. Prisoners at the bar, what say you—guilty, or not guilty?"

The culprits redoubled their snuffling and knuckling and yelped in chorus, "No, it was dem two udder fellers!"

The complainant, a young lady and a teacher in one of the schools, then took the youngsters in hand.

"What!" she exclaimed, "didn't you chalk bad words on the sidewalk? And did you not put tar on the door knobs? And do you deny that you threw that dead cat in at the hall window?"

"No," the urchins bawled, "them udder fellers fired it."

His Honor said he would take the papers and reserve his decision, but he thought it was a case of House of Refuge for the term of their natural lives. Meanwhile, and in the meantime he would immure them in the deepest dungeon beneath the Court House stairs. Awful yells. Five minutes afterward they were brought into court again and released upon taking the pledge. As they departed from the court room each was presented with a copper coin by a benevolent old gentleman, and when last seen, their faces smeared with taffy, both were "hooking" a ride on a 125th street car.

LEGAL MUSCLE.

Two lawyers, named respectively Crosby and Meyers, not content with indulging their litigious proclivities in court, yesterday got into a wordy altercation subsequently in the corridor. From words they soon came to blows, and for a brief time the scene was both lively and exciting. There was quite a disparity in the size of the belligerents. The little one showed pluck, however, and struck his opponent in the face. This was rather more than the bigger one could stand, so he in turn struck out from the shoulder, prostrating his lilliputian assailant at a single blow, after which he sat on him and thus tried to squelch him. The combatants were then separated, and departed from the building, not, however, without expressing all kinds of threats against each other, and with mutual vows of vengeance dire.

DESTITUTION IN JERSEY CITY.

The congregation of large groups of unemployed laborers, yesterday, in the vicinity of Beacon, Laidlaw, Summit and Newark avenues, Jersey City, gave rise to rumors that a bread riot was imminent. Information was sent to the Third precinct station and the police were on the alert, but no cause arose for interference. The men spoke freely, however, of the great destitution prevailing among their families. Many who had worked during the winter on half time and for small wages are now entirely idle. From the statements made it would seem that the destitution is far greater than the public ever supposed. Grocers and other creditors not being able to obtain payment of their bills are also in great straits. This section of Jersey City is densely populated with the laboring class, hundreds of whom found employment in the excavation of the new tunnel, but as that enterprise is now completed these laborers are thrown out of employment. The reductions of the hands on the Erie Railway recently has added to the discontent and destitution. There are no street or public improvements in progress. Some of the men propose to send a committee to wait on Mayor Seidler and ask him to recommend to the Boards of Finance and Public Works under the incoming administration the necessity for some public improvements which have been suspended for the past three years under the policy of municipal economy.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The temporary depot of the Elevated Railroad at Whitehall street is almost completed and everything put in readiness for the opening of the road to the South ferry to-day. A new passenger depot at the foot of Morris street was finished yesterday evening, and the old one at the Bowling Green was closed. The new station at Morris street is intended for the accommodation of business men who found the old depot convenient when their business had closed for the day. Trains from the South ferry will reach this point in three minutes after starting. The new time table making provision for 228 trains over the road daily takes effect to-day. By the new schedule the trains of the Elevated road will connect with all the trains of the Hudson River Railroad. The officers think that with their present arrangements all the possible facilities for rapid and comfortable travel so far as their road extends on the west side is afforded to the public. In order to make the road across the Battery as ornamental as possible, trailing vines will be interwoven between the columns, which will completely hide the superstructure from view.

RAPID TRANSIT IN JERSEY.

The New Jersey Central Railroad officials have agreed to take the sum of $700 subscribed by citizens in the Bergen district of Jersey City and locate a station at the Jackson avenue crossing. This will prove a convenience to a large number of passengers in this growing section. The residents of the Hudson City section have been agitating for the past two years the question of having a passenger station located at the Baldwin avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad; but they have not yet succeeded, though it would solve the question of rapid transit to a very important district of the city.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Red signal flags floated from both towers of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning to inform vessels that an attempt was in progress to adjust the guide wires for the main cables. In consequence, however, of the high wind blowing over the river it was impossible to proceed with the work. Another attempt to accomplish the desired result will be made to-day.

REAL ESTATE.

The following parcels were yesterday disposed of by public auction at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway:—

BY E. H. LUDLOW AND CO.

Foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew referee, of a building, with lot 25x46 (No. 97 Market st.); w. s. between Water and Front sts.; 24.6 from Gouverneur and others, plaintiffs as trustees, for.....	$5,000
BY HUGH N. CAMP.	
Foreclosure sale, A. Johnes referee, of two lots, each 25x82, on 4th av., w. s. 26.7 ft. n. of 84th st., to Julia Hunt and Anna P. Remmath, plaintiffs, for.....	8,000
BY JAMES N. MILLER.	
Foreclosure sale, H. Hilton referee, of one lot, 20x102.2 on East 76th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., to Charles Wright, plaintiff, for.....	9,550
Foreclosure sale, same referee, of a four story house, with lot 20x80 on 2d av., e. s., 40.11 ft. n. of 113th st., to Charles Wright, for.....	8,000
	3,000
Total sales for the day.....	$40,050

TRANSFERS.

112th st., s. s., 270.2 ft. w. of Av. A, 19.5x100.11; Margaret L. Pope to William H. Higgins..... $8,000
How st., n. corner 15th st., 25.3x70; Thomas Baker and wife to Esther M. Nevins..... 20,000
14th st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 3d av., 25.6x103; Geo. D. Cooper to Charles H. Foster and others..... 4,425
Lexington av., e. s., 95.9 ft. s. of 36th st., 16.4x95; Edward Hall to Thomas Hall..... 16,100
36th st., n. s., 118.9 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x8x block; Charles H. Heimburg and wife to Elizabeth Kelly
29th st., s. s., 75.9 ft. w. of 6th av., 21.4x42.9; Matilda S. Launitz to James Stewart..... 12,000
10th av., w. s., 25.3 ft. s. of 50th st., 25x75; James Cushman to Mary Ann Cushman..... 14,000
3d av., e. s., 42.2½ ft. s. of 83d st., 20x80; Hugh McGinnis and wife to Daniel D. Savage..... 20,000
11th av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 59th st., 75x102.2; Daniel Shannon and wife to Austin Gibbins..... Nom.
56th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x100.5; Ludwig Schlosser and wife to George Barger..... 9,500
56th st., s. s., 132 ft. e. of 4th av., 21x100.5; Franz Sigel and wife to August A. Nesser..... 22,000
N. W. st., s. s., 93.5 ft. n. of 123d st., 25x100.5; Edward Cunningham and wife to Thomas E. Forand 6,500
Thompson st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Bronne st., 16.8x100; Hugh Cassidy, executor, to Jeremiah W. Dimick 16,500
East Broadway, n. s., 27 ft. e. of Montgomery st., 27.10½x100; Fred'k Fendrich and wife to Martha B. T. Gourand..... Nom.
100th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x100; same to same..... Nom.
104th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x100; Charles R. Parrist and wife to Martha B. T. Gourand..... Nom.
104th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x100; Charles R. Parrist and wife to Martha B. T. Gourand..... Nom.
3d av., w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 60th st., 20x80.2; Charles Lowenthal and wife to Moses Lindheim..... 6,000
40th st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100; Henry Nettlecraft to Michael Hogan..... 14,000
27th st., s. s., 99.6 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x98.9; August L. Nesser and wife to Franz Sigel..... 16,300
42d st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x100; Josephine Rose Leonhardt to Caroline D. Lodge..... 18,750
2d av., n. e. corner of 75th st., 100x20.4; John Weber and wife to Clemens Heimann..... 50,000
2d av., e. s. corner of 93d st., 25x100; W. S. Tant (referee), to John Lowden..... 3,100
8th av., e. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 121st st., 25.11x92; also 7th av., e. s., 50.11 ft. n. of 121st st., 25x92; also 7th av., e. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 121st st., 25x92; W. B. Winterton (referee), to Thomas Hamilton..... 105
48th st., n. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 11th av., 74.2x16.8; W. V. McDaniel (referee), to Hamilton Fire Insurance Company..... 2,200

MORTGAGES.

Ahrens Henry M. and wife, to William E. Chisolm, w. s. of 3d av., between 84th and 85th sts., 2 years..... 10,000
Bell, Isabella and husband, to William P. Earle, s. e. corner of 1st av. and 116th st., 3 years..... 11,000
Bellmann, Solomon, to John Weber, n. e. corner of 2d av. and 75th st.; 6 months..... 50,000
Bunnel, Harriet, to August L. Hare, w. s. of 10th av., n. of 46th st.; 3 months..... 1,500
Clough, John, to Washington Life Insurance Company, No. 156 West st.; 1 year..... 10,000
Dimick, Jeremiah W. (executor), to John H. Power, w. s. of Thompson st., n. of broome; 3 years..... 9,000
Frankel, Amelia and husband to Duane S. Iverson, n. s. of 93d st., e. of 2d av.; 4 years..... 6,500
Hackemann, William and wife, to Wilhelmina M. R. Hamm, s. s. 90th st., e. of 2d av., 3 years..... 4,000

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.

The publishers are very much encouraged by the way the trade sale has gone so far. All the books that were worth anything brought good prices and those that were worthless brought little. This division of the spoils has given general satisfaction, as publishers are a sensible lot of men, though they sometimes make mistakes in gauging public tastes, as the Osgood clearance sale has proved. The sale yesterday by the Messrs. Leavitt was a little better than that of the day before. In most instances the books were duplicated, and the demand for good books was greater than the catalogue supply. To-day and to-morrow will be the heaviest days of the sale. Large invoices from the Scribner firms and the Harpers come on those days.

THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

The referees appointed by the City Court to examine the evidence in the claim of Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney, contractors for the Hempstead Storage Reservoir, for "extra" services and material, amounting to $178,000, resumed their long suspended proceedings yesterday in the Common Council Chamber, Brooklyn. James M. Smith, contractor, was examined as to the value of labor and the price of excavating in 1872, when the costly reservoir was commenced. William B. Kennedy, Moses Noyes, John J. Flanigan and W. A. Kellogg also testified, as experts, as to the prices current at that time for the work performed by the plaintiffs.

A NEW STEAMER LAUNCHED.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company have added a new steamer to their line. She is named the Accomac, and was launched yesterday with the usual ceremonies from the ship yard of C. & R. Poillon, Bridge street, Brooklyn. Her machinery will be put on board at the Morgan Iron Works, in this city. The Accomac is 135 feet in length on the keel, 25 feet beam and 8 feet 6 inches depth of hold.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Steamer.	*Sails.*	*Destination*	*Office.*
State of Nevada	April 5,	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Illinois	April 5,	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Canada	April 5,	London	69 Broadway
Britannic	April 7,	Liverpool	15 Broadway
England	April 7,	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Utopia	April 7,	London	7 Bowling Green
Anchoria	April 7,	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	April 7,	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Idaho	April 10,	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Russia	April 11,	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Scholten	April 12,	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
State of Indiana	April 12,	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Lafayette	April 12,	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Celtic	April 14,	Liverpool	37 Broadway
City of Richmond	April 14,	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Nastorian	April 14,	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Neckar	April 14,	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Montana	April 17,	Liverpool	29 Broadway
St Laurent	April 18,	Havre	55 Broadway
Algeria	April 18,	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Bavaria	April 19,	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Germanic	April 21,	Liverpool	37 Broadway
City of Brussels	April 21,	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Echidna	April 21,	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	April 21,	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Spain	April 24,	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Wisconsin	April 24,	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Ville de Paris	April 25,	Havre	55 Broadway
Bothnia	April 25,	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
State of Virginia	April 26,	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Harmonia	April 28,	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Erin	April 28,	London	7 Bowling Green
Baltic	April 28,	Liverpool	37 Broadway
City of Berlin	April 28,	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Weser	April 28,	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Victoria	April 28,	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	May 1,	Liverpool	120 Broadway

☞ During the month of March the HERALD published, in advance of the other New York newspapers, ninety-six arrivals of vessels from foreign ports via Sandy Hook and two hundred and fifty-one arrivals at Halifax and St Johns, N. F.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	5 36	Gov. Island	eve 1 59
Sun sets	6 29	Sandy Hook	eve 1 14
Moon rises	morn 1 42	Hell Gate	eve 3 44

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

APRIL 4, 1877.

At	Hour.	Bar. Inches.	Ther. Deg.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Horseshoe	Noon.	30.20	48	SE*	Cloudy
Horseshoe	4 PM	30.15	42	E*	Cloudy
Bar	8 PM	30.10	38	E*	Cloudy
Sandy Hook	12 PM.	30.10	38	E*	Cloudy

* Fresh.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 4, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Gellert (Ger), Barends, Hamburg March 21 via Havre 24th, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook 6 A M. Had head winds first two days; thence moderate weather with variable northerly winds.

Steamer Tybee, Knehl, Azua March 20, St Domingo 21st, Samana 23d, Port au Plaite 26th, Cape Haytien 27th and Turks Islands 28th, with mdse and passengers to Wm P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Atlas (Br), Law, Aux Cayes, March 26, and Kingston 29th, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Had fine weather up to Hatteras, thence strong NW gales, with heavy head seas, with thick fog. April 1, lat 25 45, lon 74 26, passed steamer Andes (Br), from New York for Port au Prince, &c; 2d, lat 31 28, lon 74 18, passed bark Rygdin (Nor), from Liverpool for New York.

Steamer Hudson, Gager, New Orleans 5½ days, with mdse and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steamer Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del, with mdse to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Reading, Colburn, Philadelphia, with coal to the Reading RR Co.

Steamer Agnes, Burdick, Philadelphia, with mdse to Bogert & Morgan

Ship Carnarthen Castle (of Liverpool), Hughes, Calcutta Dec 21, with mdse to R J Cortis.

Ship Livingstone (Nor), Hansen, Liverpool 29 days, in ballast, for orders. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Hudson, Knight, London 27 days, with mdse to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. March 27, lat 43 48, lon 49 20, passed two large icebergs.

Bark Noah (Br), Salvenen, Liverpool 54 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Jacob Aal (Nor), Beruldsen, London Feb 16, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Arabian, Hewitt, Lancaster 80 days, in ballast, to J W Parker & Co. Had eight SE trades; was 12 days N of Hatteras, with westerly winds.

Bark Independence (Aus), Padre, Plymouth 46 days, with chalk to E Eukart & Co.

Bark Grand Karl (Aus), Gerdesevich, Leith 70 days, in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Washington (Ital), Cafiero, Cork 44 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Andreas Rus (Nor), Salvesen, Larne 45 days, in ballast, to Lunds Tonnes.

Bark Happy Home (of Windsor, N S), Smith, Antwerp 29 days, in ballast to snow & Burgess. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Nordhavet (Nor), Halvorsen, Bremen 74 days, in ballast, to order.

Bark Von Berg (Ger), Foged, Rotterdam 44 days, in ballast to Miller & Kruger. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Sincero (Ital), Giulio, Nieu Diep 75 days, in ballast to order. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Minnie Dow, Sorensen, Liverpool 42 days, in ballast to order. March 29, experienced a gale from NW to NNE, which lasted 48 hours.

Bark Friedhjof (Nor), Mortensen, Havre 33 days, in ballast to C Tobias & Co. Had fine weather. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Ulrica (Nor), Jacobsen, Havre 38 days, in ballast, to Louis Tetens.

Bark Henry C Litenfield, Drummond, Havre 47 days, in ballast to J Ingraham & Co.

Bark Gunn (Nor), Wisnes, Messina 49 days, with fruit to Benkard & Bronson, and others for orders.

Bark James B Ward, Payne, Messina Jan 27, via Gibraltar March 1, with fruit to Baring Bros & Co; vessel to J C Seager. Reports lat 36, lon 60 30, passed bark Ada, master (Br), from Savannah for Buenos Ayres. The J E W had fine weather to Nantucket, thence westerly gales and calms.

Bark Lyderik (Nor), Christensen, Rio Janeiro 43 days, in coffee to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the Equator March 9 in lon 34.

Bark Chief Gov (Nor), Thomassen, Santos Dec 15, via Cowes Feb 19, with coffee to order; vessel to C Tobias & Co.

Brig Tremonore (Nor), Andersen, Fayetteville, N C, 9 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Martha Cook (Br), Covert Hamburg 31 days, in ballast to P R De Wolf & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Gustave (Ger), Neilson, Santos via Hampton Roads 50 days, with coffee to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the Equator Feb 21, in lon 35.

Brig Britannia, Hotchkiss, Demerara 17 days, with sugar to H Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Carrie Bertha, Hall, Matanzas 12 days, with molasses to order; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Was 5 days N of Hatteras, with light NE winds.

Schr W R Knighton, Hogeman, Baracoa 10 days, with fruit to T B Badger; vessel to D S Gregory & Co.

Schr Rebecca Ann (of Sydney, CB), Spencer, Louisberg, CB, 11 days with potatoes to order; vessel to Perkins & Son.

Schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Philadelphia for Wareham.

Schr Thomas Boez, Somers, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr Ann Eliza, Crowell, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr J W Strout, Collins, with cargo from steamer Russland, ashore at Long Branch.

☞ Ship Fawn and brig Minnie Campbell (Nor), which were both anchored in the lower bay, came up to the city 4th.

☞ Bark Ville d' Anvers (Belg), which arrived 3d inst from Londonderry, reports—March 24, lat 38 30, lon 69, toss a gale from WNW, veering to SW, lasting three days, in which lost and split a number of sails.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer Franconia, Bragg, Portland for New York.
Steamer City of New Bedford, Fish, New Bedford for New York.
Steamer Thetis, Young, Providence for New York.
Schr J E Thornton (Br), Hamilton, Bermuda, NS, for New York.
Schr J P C (Br), Windsor, NS, for New York.
Schr Maggie L (Br), Hagen, St John, NB, for New York.
Schr Swallow, Harris, Calais for New York.
Schr Wm Penn, Rockport for New York.
Schr Geo E Prescott, Gingell, Rockland for New York.
Schr Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland for New York.
Schr G Gillmore, Brighton, Rockland for New York.
Schr Kelton, Brooking, Portland for New York.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Portland for New York.
Schr T Benedict, Crockett, Portland for New York.
Schr White Martin, Luce, Portland for New York.
Schr J C Rooker, Hurst, Portland for New York.
Schr Telegraph, West, Boston for New York.
Schr Nellie Brown, Chase, Boston for New York.
Schr Z Steelman, Boston for New York.
Schr Game Cock, Dibley, Millsboro Point for New York.
Schr Water Lily, Young, Vinalhaven for New York.
Schr Mary Rowe, Rowe, Nantucket for New York.
Schr Asa English, Baker, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Richmond, Thompson, New Bedford for Newcastle, Del.
Schr Mediator, Davis, Fall River for New York.
Schr C Mathews, Eastman, Fall River for New York.
Schr L A Tolles, Holmes, Greenwich for New York.
Schr Xebec, Johnson, Providence for New York.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, Providence for New York.
Schr Jas Young, Providence for New York.
Schr Nightingale, Young, Providence for New York.
Schr J C Ruse, Norton, Providence for New York.
Schr Wm T Elmer, Tribble, Providence for New York.
Schr Veranda, Pond, Providence for New York.
Schr Hiram, Tucker, Providence for New York.
Schr Jas Lanphier, Colburn, Providence for New York.
Schr Oceanus, Young, Providence for New York.
Schr James Tirrell, Providence for New York.
Schr Union, Oliver, Providence for New York.
Schr Entire, Kinnear, Providence for New York.
Schr Ophir, Benson, Providence for New York.
Schr Curtis Goodwin, Goodwin, Providence for New York.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Thomas P Cooper, Hogan, Newport for New York.
Schr D Davidson, Freeman, Warren for New York.
Schr Hampton, Fletcher, Bristol for New York.
Schr Chief, Smith, Norwich for New York.
Schr Mary Eliza, Hunt, New London for New York.
Schr Betsey & Ann, Clark, New London for New York.
Schr Margaret Kennedy, Ford, New London for New York.
Schr S S Scranton, Wright, Connecticut River for New York.
Schr Sam Weller, Brockway, Connecticut River for New York.
Schr N Shaler, Holmes, Connecticut River for New York.
Schr Henry Remsen, Allen, Westport for New York.
Schr Sarah C Buckley, Buckley, Westport for New York.
Schr Nellie Eaton, Eaton, Westport for New York.
Schr Wm M Everett, Norwalk for New York.
Schr Marietta Smith, Preston, Greenport for New York.
Schr E C Sherwood, Sherwood, Greenport for New York.
Schr W F Parker, Reynolds, Orient for Richmond.
Schr Nellie H Benedict, Tirrell, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Mary E Bayles, Arnold, Port Jefferson for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamer Mercedita, Chadsey, New York for Halifax, NS, and St Johns, NF.
Schr Monticello, Young, New York for Rockland.
Schr Mary Langdon, New York for Rockland.
Schr George Gilman, Hamilton, New York for Portland.
Schr J Sewall, Sewall, New York for Fall River.
Schr O C Acken, Toms, New York for Stamford.
Schr R A Favorite, Hubbs, New York for Stamford.
Schr Sarah Babcock, Babcock, New York for Greenwich.
Schr Henrietta, Mathews, New York for Mystic.
Schr S A Lawrence, Lawrence, New London for Stonington.
Schr Mary Tice, Dunham, New York for Stonington.
Schr S Gurney, Gurney, New York for Norwich.
Schr Frank Maria, Alley, New York for Providence.
Schr R M Clark, Varre, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr H Warford, Sprague, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr S S Dean, McCombs, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Sallie T Chartree, Washburn, Hoboken for Taunton.
Schr Brig Clark, Fort Johnson for Boston.
Schr Alvarado, Fletcher, Port Johnson for Providence.

CLEARED.

Steamer State of Nevada (Br), Brass, Glasgow—Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steamer Cortes, Freeman, Halifax, NS, and St Johns, NF—Wm M Swan.

Steamer Gen Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer Gulf stream, Orowell, Charleston—J W Quintard & Co.

Steamer Wm Woodward, Young, Baltimore—Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia—Jas Hand.

Ship New World, Hammond, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Carleton (Br), Allen, Melbourne via Doboy, Ga—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Alsen (Ital), Orsolin, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamer Bark Peterson, Jones, Pernambuco—R P Curtis.

Brig Scotsman (Br), Simpson, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders—Geo P Bulley.

Brig Mohawk (Br), Murphy, St John, NB—Jas W Elwell & Co.

Schr Impulse (Br), Rountree, Belize, Hon—Lesycraft & Co.

Schr Wm Wilson, Packard, St Thomas—H P Brown & Co.

Schr Walter L Plummer, Plummer, Caibarien—Miller & Houghton.

Schr R K Vaughan, Smith, Nuevitas—I B Gager.

Schr Jos W Wilson, Cain, St Jago (Cuba)—Overton & Hawkins.

Schr Wildfire, Bearse, Governor's Harbor (Eleuthera)—B W Wenberg & Co.

Schr Sarah I Houseman, Rider, Roeck Sound (Eleuthera)—B J Wenberg & Co.

Schr Anna Currier (Br), Van Wart, St John, NB—A T Haney.

Schr H S Williams, Wilson, Jacksonville—Warren Ray.

Schr Ellen V Staples, Staples, Rockland—Hall Bros.

Schr B C Terry, Cranmer, Philadelphia—Slaght & Petty.

Schr Mary B Smith, Stone, Boston—Ferguson & Wood.

Schr H P Hallock, Hallock, Plymouth, Mass—Cartwright & Doyle.

Schr Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New Haven—Cartwright & Doyle.

Schr Ida Palmer, Palmer, Bridgeport—Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Brig Gertrude (Br), was cleared 3d inst by J A Horsey (not as before reported).

SAILED.

Steamers Batavia (Br), for Liverpool; Canada (Fr), Havre; Daniel Steinmann (Belg), Antwerp; Gen Barnes, savannah; Gulf Stream, Charleston; bark Chebucto (Br), St John, NB.

Also sailed, steamer Cortes, for Halifax and St Johns, NF.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

The sailing of the steamer City of Vera Cruz for Havana, with the mails for Cuba, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed until 2 PM to-morrow (Friday).

STEAMER CITY OF VALPARAISO is on the dry dock, East Boston, having the bearings of her propeller shaft replaced, the bunting gear of her propeller repaired and altered, her bottom cleaned and painted. She is a full-rigged ship, and when under canvas her propeller is raised out of water.

SHIP FARRAGUT, from New York, at San Francisco March 27, reports had heavy weather; stove bulwarks, and lost a portion of head.

SHIP HARVEY MILLS, 2,187 tons register, built at Thomaston, Me, in 1876, lately damaged by fire at Port Royal, SC, and subsequently taken to New York, was sold by auction at the latter place, April 2, for $89,000 to Captain Snow.

SHIP GARDNER COLBY, Streeter, from Astoria for Queenstown, before reported at Port Townsend Feb 20, with rudderhead twisted off, bull badly strained, some spars sprung and loss of gear, having exper

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

10 GROVE ST., NEAR HUDSON.—A YOUNG WOman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; would do housework; city or country; good reference.

15 EAST 45TH ST.—BY A LADY FOR HER COOK, whom she highly recommends. Call for two days.

20 BLEECKER ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread, cake and pastries of all kinds; city references.

26 EAST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; understands her business in all its branches; good baker; no objection to assist in the washing; city reference.

30 GREENWICH AV., REAR, SECOND FLOOR, front.—An American girl to cook, wash and iron; city or country; has city reference from last place. No letters answered.

30½ WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook in a private family or boarding house; best city reference.

44 WEST 38TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—Two respectable young girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to the country.

48 GREENWICH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, excellent washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

52 VESTRY ST., TOP FLOOR.—A PERFECT GERman Jewish girl for cooking; willing to help with the washing.

57 WEST 18TH ST.—YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; thoroughly competent in all family cooking; city reference.

73 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; no objection to washing and ironing.

81 WEST 3D ST.—FIRST AND SECOND COOK; understand making good soups; in hotel for season. Call on or address M. A. ROSS.

89 WEST 11TH ST.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; GOOD bread and biscuit maker; city or country; good city reference.

95 5TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS COOK, or would do general housework for a small family. Call or address.

107 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman as good family cook in a small private family; understands bread, biscuit; also meats and soups; excellent reference.

107 EAST 56TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as good cook, or to do housework of a small family; wants a home more than high wages; no objection to the country; good city reference.

109 WEST 40TH ST., FOURTH BELL, WEST SIDE.—A first class cook; best city reference.

112 WEST 20TH ST.—A RE-PECTABLE WOMAN AS first rate cook in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen until suited.

132 WEST 15TH ST. (REAR).—A COMPETENT WOman as first class cook; no objection to a boarding house; good reference.

114 WEST 17TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good plain cook; understands meats and soups of all kinds; good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; good city reference.

115 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first class cook, washer and ironer; first class city reference.

117 WEST 46TH ST. (FRENCH LAUNDRY).—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit baker; good city reference.

118 CLINTON PLACE.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK and to do washing and ironing in a small private family; seven years and five months' city reference.

123 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; city or country; city reference. Can be seen for two days. No cards.

124 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—ACCOMMOdating woman as good plain cook in a private family in the country; good baker; would do some washing and take care of milk and butter; good reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family or to do chamberwork and washing; city or country; best city reference.

120 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO GIRLS TOGETHER; one as first class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; four years' reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron in a small private family; two years' city reference.

130 WEST 25TH ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS cook; understands family baking, soups, meats, desserts; assist in washing; excellent reference.

131 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as cook in a private family.

131 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A respectable young girl as cook, who understands meats and soups; is an excellent bread and biscuit cake and dessert maker; good city reference. No cards answered.

131 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; city or country; city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as good cook, excellent laundress, in a private family; city reference.

135 WEST 19TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; good and excellent washer and ironer; best city reference.

140 WEST 19TH ST., CANDY STORE.—A RESPECTable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; good baker; good reference.

140 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—FIRST CLASS washer and ironer to go out by the day; first class housecleaner; best reference.

140 WEST 31ST ST.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN; ONE as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid; city reference.

141 EAST 13TH ST.—EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS cook in a boarding house; understands her business; city reference.

142 WEST 28TH ST., TWO FLIGHTS UP.—GOOD cook; will assist with the washing; good city reference.

143 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; excellent cake, bread and biscuit baker; good references.

143 WEST 28TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook and to do plain washing; city reference.

145 WEST 32D ST., REAR, THIRD FLOOR, LITtle house.—A colored woman as first class cook in a small private family in the city or country; no objections to doing coarse washing. Call for three days.

145 A WEST 39TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; country preferred; good reference from last place.

150 WEST 28TH ST., STORE.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESpectable woman as good cook; excellent pastry cook; best city reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST., IN STORE.—AS GOOD PLAIN cook and to assist in washing, or to do general housework in a small family; city reference.

157 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country.

157 WEST 51ST ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references; city or country.

158 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; best reference.

161 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best reference.

166 AV. B, FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS GERman cook, in a Christian private family.

185 ELIZABETH ST., ROOM 14.—A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, or washer and ironer; best country reference. Call two days.

200 WEST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—TWO GIRLS; one as cook and to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; private family; city or country; good reference.

204 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS excellent cook in a private family; would assist with washing if required; best city reference.

207 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOman as good plain cook, washer and ironer or laundress; city reference.

208 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook and laundress; good city reference.

211 EAST 28TH ST.—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands all kinds of baking; good references.

214 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron in a nice private family in the country; good reference.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; city or country; good city reference.

222 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A REspectable girl as good cook, washer and ironer in a small family; city reference.

222 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, wasner and ironer; best reference.

222 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook, washer and ironer and good baker; best city reference from last place.

225 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference from her last place.

227 EAST 21ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; best city reference.

227 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook and first class laundress; best city reference.

228 WEST 28TH ST., REAR, ONE STAIRS UP.—A respectable Protestant woman as good cook; no objection to the country; good reference.

234 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH Avs., room 13.—A young woman as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best city reference

235 EAST 45TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—AS plain cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small family; good reference; no objection to country.

238 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; would take entire charge of kitchen; five years' reference from last place.

239 WEST 33D ST.—AS FIRSTCLASS COOK; THOroughly understands her business; best city reference; country or city.

241 EAST 24TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK IN A BOARDing house; good reference.

246 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

249 WEST 27TH ST.—AS COOK; EXPERIENCED and capable cook, good baker; city or country; good references.

256 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as excellent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meat, poultry and game; good baker; good city reference from last place. Call or address.

261 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; good reference; no objection to the country; no cards.

288 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook and to assist with washing and ironing; two years; city reference from last place.

298 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; would assist with the coarse washing; good city reference. Call or address.

301 EAST 61ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

306 EAST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A Respectable Protestant young woman as good cook; good baker; excellent washer and ironer; best country reference.

307 EAST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; first rate bread and biscuit baker; best city reference from last employer.

309 EAST 60TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron, or would go as laundress; best city reference from last place.

311 EAST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference. No cards.

315 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—RESPECTABLE girl as cook, wash and ironer in a private family; no objections to a private boarding house; best city references.

319 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as good cook; willing and obliging; no objections to assist with the washing; good references.

320 EAST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR—EXPERIENCED person as good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good baker; city reference.

321 EAST 24TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; good reference. Mrs. CLARK.

329 EAST 59TH ST.—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; also a girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; best city references.

332 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; best city reference.

336 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS competent cook in a private family; first class city references.

338 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO SISTERS, PROTESTants; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress, in private family; good city references.

338 WEST 36TH ST.—FIRST CLASS COOK; THOROughly understands her business; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference from last place.

341 WEST 40TH ST.—RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

344 EAST 33D ST.—AS GOOD COOK AND EXCELlent baker; understands milk and butter; country preferred; best city reference.

342 37TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable Protestant middle-aged woman as cook in a small private family; best city references.

343 EAST 33D ST.—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; willing; no objection to a boarding house; reference.

347 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as French or English cook.

357 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best reference.

358 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook in a private family; city or country; best city reference.

345 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

357 WEST 25TH ST., REAR.—A PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good bread baker; city reference.

384 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands French and English cooking; best city references from last employer.

400 EAST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; city references.

401 EAST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

403 WEST 42D ST.—AS COOK; A GOOD BAKER; will assist with washing and ironing; city reference.

406 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; would do some washing and take care of milk; good reference from last place.

410 3D AV.—RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron; city or county; best references.

411 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; city or country; city reference.

412 WEST 56TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer; city reference. Call for two days.

413 EAST 9TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

419 EAST 17TH ST.—TWO SISTERS, TOGETHER or separate; one as good cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; will do the washing and ironing between them; best city reference.

429 WEST 39TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS WHO have lived together; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; city reference.

428 WEST 31ST ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

432 PEARL ST., TOP FLOOR.—A WOMAN AS first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, English, French and German; would prefer to live in a Germian family; best city reference.

437 WEST 23D ST. (REAR, 1 FLIGHT, FRONT).—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; city reference from last place.

470 WEST 34TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A first class cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best reference. Call for two days.

510 EAST 14TH ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK; UNderstands all its branches; good baker; would like her daughter to assist as chambermaid or waitress; city or country; best city reference.

523 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good first class cook in a private family; no objection to assist with washing; over 3 years' city reference from last employer.

532 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; city or country; good reference.

554 7TH AV.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; ONE as first class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country.

594 3D AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as plain cook and laundress; no objection to city or country; good city reference.

652 2D AV., ONE FLIGHT UP.—A GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

680 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; city or country; city references.

705 9TH AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as excellent cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best city reference.

721 WASHINGTON ST., BETWEEN BANK AND West 11th sts.—An English Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; city reference.

733 1ST AV., TOP FLOOR.—GOOD PLAIN COOK; good washer and ironer; city reference.

923 8TH AV., IN FANCY STORE.—A RESpectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

927 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 1.—A good respectable woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference.

1,100 3D AV., BETWEEN 64TH AND 65TH STS. (uptown third bell).—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking; four years' reference from last place.

1,163 2D AV., STORE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook; excellent washer and ironer; city reference.

1,219 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to do washing and ironing; best city reference.

1,244 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as good cook, washer and ironer; good baker; best city reference from last place.

1,365 3D AV.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK, washer and ironer; best city reference.

A NEAT WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS COOK, WHERE she has a child; good wages; both have city reference. JULIA, Herald Uptown Branch office.

AS FIRST CLASS FAMILY FRENCH COOK; WAGES $18; will do some washing; good reference. Address FRENCH COOK, 1 pown Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class plain cook, or would assist with washing in a small family; best city reference. Address box 175 Herald Uptown office.

Chambermaids, &c.

2D ST., OVER THE DRUG STORE, SECOND FLOOR, front.—A German girl as chambermaid and waitress.

18 EAST 23D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A competent young woman as chambermaid or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family.

19 EAST 61ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

20 WEST 13TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

32 HORATIO ST. (INQUIRE IN STORE).—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best reference.

42 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

47 WEST 51ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; would assist with washing. Apply for two days.

57 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork or housework. Call or address.

75 EAST 54TH ST.—A LADY WHO IS BREAKING up housekeeping desires a situation for a domestic (English Protestant) to do chamberwork and assist with grown children.

91 CHRISTOPHER ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; three and a half years' reference from last place; good city reference.

108 CHARLES ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMbermaid and waiting and assist with washing in a private family; good city reference.

111 WEST 28TH (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS first class chambermaid and waitress; city references.

117 WEST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

117 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; is a good tailor maid; first class reference from last place; city or country.

124 EAST 61ST ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waiting maid; city reference from last place.

124 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist with fine washing; best reference.

125 WEST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and to take care of a child.

127 WEST 49TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AN ENGlish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to do waiting; six years' city reference from last place.

130 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place.

134 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; city reference. Call for two days.

137 EAST 46TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as chambermaid and laundress; city reference.

138 WEST 49TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, or would take care of children; four years' city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

146 EAST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; best city references; no objection to the country.

147 EAST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; city reference.

149 WEST 38TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

149 4TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress; understands plain sewing; good reference. Call or address.

154 WEST 31ST ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and fine washer or chambermaid and sewer; best city reference from last employer.

154 WEST 28TH ST., IN STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to do waiting or sewing.

157 EAST 52D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to help with the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family.

158 WEST 53D ST. (SECOND BELL).—RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference.

160 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing; best city reference.

175 4TH ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress; good reference. Call on or address F. F. F.

184 AND 186 CHURCH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. Address J. LEE ROSENBERG & CO.

200 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress.

204 EAST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 16, TO DO upstairs work and take care of children or to do housework in a small family; good city reference for two days.

205 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

206 EAST 46TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; willing and obliging.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

208 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference.

209 WEST 27TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress; city or country.

211 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or chamberwork, or to take care of children; best city reference.

213 EAST 57TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting; would assist with washing; best city reference.

217 WEST 27TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO do washing, or as laundress; best city reference from last place.

219 WEST 28TH ST.—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and sewing; willing to go to the country for the summer; good city reference.

221 EAST 21ST ST., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with washing and ironing; good reference.

223 EAST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference.

225 WEST 34TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as upstairs girl or to do general housework in a small family.

227 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

227 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waiting; would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good city reference.

231 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

232 EAST 46TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or as children's nurse; city reference.

232 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; permanent place preferred.

233 EAST 40TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

235 WEST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

237 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing, or to take care of children; three years' reference. Call for two days.

238 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

238 EAST 47TH ST. (BELL 4).—AS CHAMBERMAID; thoroughly understands her business; a good waitress; can do sewing; three years' reference from last place.

239 EAST 22D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the washing; three years' city reference from last place.

239 EAST 22D ST.—A SMART, COMPETENT GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best city reference from last employer.

239 WEST 27TH ST. (FIRST FLIGHT).—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

245 EAST 34TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID, OR AS chambermaid and waitress; nine years' best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

248 WEST 30TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chambermaid; would assist in waiting; best city reference.

250 WEST 20TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamberwork, mind children or assist with downstairs work; no short distance in country; wages $8; city reference. Call for two days.

261 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has four years' city reference; her last employer can be seen.

263 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A GIRL as chambermaid and nurse in a private family; three years' city reference; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Address J. C., Herald Uptown office.

284 7TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, back.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork in a hotel or boarding house; good reference from last place.

309 3D AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference.

311 EAST 60TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; two years' reference.

321 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS to do chamberwork and waiting or to mind children and do plain sewing; best city reference.

317 EAST 57TH ST.—A SWEDISH GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or to do any light housework; good city reference.

317 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

318 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork and plain sewing.

318 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class chambermaid and waitress; no objection to washing if required; best city reference.

319 EAST 60TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do chamberwork and waiting; good reference.

330 EAST 40TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A SWEDISH girl as chambermaid in a private American family; first class references from last employer. Call or address.

332 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS chambermaid, waitress or child's nurse; is willing to go to the country.

333 EAST 48TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress and assist with waiting. Call two days.

334 EAST 23D ST., FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; reference.

334 EAST 23D ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; references; no cards answered.

335 WEST 41ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable American girl as chambermaid in a private family. Call for three days.

337 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

352 EAST 25TH ST., IN 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; six years' best city references. Call for one day.

403 EAST 19TH ST., REAR.—A THOROUGHLY competent person to do chamberwork; can refer to highest families, seven years' reference.

404 EAST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE or to assist with chamberwork; no objection to the country or city residence. Can be seen two days.

417 WEST 41ST ST., 1OP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A German girl as chambermaid or for general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; is an American family preferred; reference.

418 EAST 17TH ST.—RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; boarding house or private family best city reference.

418 EAST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; four years' reference.

419 3D AV. (BELL NO. 3).—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a family; best city reference.

419 3D AV. (NO. 2 BELL).—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and willing to assist; willing and obliging; city reference.

420 EAST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or waitress; nine years' reference.

430 WEST 42D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress, or would take care of grown children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to the country for the summer.

433 WEST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and nurse; two years' reference from her last place.

435 EAST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and fine washing or sewing; willing and obliging; five years' best city references.

433 WEST 52D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH Avs.—A young German girl to do upstairs work and wait on table.

434 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing; city reference.

435 EAST 57TH ST.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

436 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

442 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; good washer and ironer; city reference. Call for two days.

454 EAST 53D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do housework; good city reference.

457 6TH AV., IN STORE.—YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; private family.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

463 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECTAble girl to do chamberwork and waiting; can give good references.

500 WEST 32D ST.—A SMART GIRL, AGED 18, TO do chamberwork and waiting; good reference.

503 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting in private family; good reference.

594 3D AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

595 2D AV., REAR.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do chamber work; to assist with washing; well recommended.

670 3D AV., IN THE MILLINERY.—A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and take care of young children; would like to travel; best city reference.

689 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork or to mind children; best reference.

796 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid or to mind children; city reference.

796 4TH AV. (BING FOURTH BELL).—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing or grown children.

806 8TH AV., CORNER 49TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; first class city reference

808 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress.

931 3D AV., NEAR 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; 4 years and 10 months' city reference.

1,010 1ST AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMAERmaid and waitress; private family or boarding house.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS CHAMBER OR A lady's maid in a private family; well recommended; wages less an object than a suitable place. Address Mrs. H., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid, laundress or waitress. Can be seen with former employer, at room 309 Grand Union Hotel, for two days.

WELSH GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID; WOULD assist in washing if required. Address M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

38 HORATIO ST.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER; understands cutting and fitting; will engage by day or week, or execute work at home. Call on or address M. M. NOBLE.

58 WEST 2D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS or to do private sewing; would operate on fit ladies' and children's dresses nicely; best city references.

62 WEST 33D ST.—EXPERIENCED FRENCH SEAMstress to go out by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a neat mender; fine hand sewer; good city reference.

67 WEST 21ST ST.—DRESSMAKER BY THE DAY, of superior taste, having experience in leading houses; references satisfactory.

157 EAST 31ST ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; WILLING to assist with chamberwork; ten years' reference.

167 WEST 29TH ST.—DRESSMAKER BY THE DAY; is a good cutter and fitter; understands all machines; terms reasonable.

228 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, who is a stylish dressmaker, trimmer and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, in a private family; best city references.

229 7TH AV.—AS COMPETENT DRESSMAKER AND seamstress in a private family; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

230 WEST 46TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMstress; charges $1 per day; engagements by the day or week; understands dressmaking. Call on or address MARY.

242 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS can sew on a machine, or would wait on a lady; good city reference.

254 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist in the chamberwork, or would assist with growing children; best reference. Call or address.

310 WEST 21ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker wants a few more engagements by the day.

315 EAST 36TH ST.—AN SEAMSTRESS; UNDERstands dressmaking, trimming and all kinds of family sewing; would assist with chamberwork; is a good operator; several years' city reference. Seen for two days.

326 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SPEAK English and Swedish, one as seamstress and chambermaid, the other as children's nurse; no objections to the country. Call or address.

328 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; willing to assist in chamberwork if required; best city reference.

359 LEXINGTON AV.—AS SEAMSTRESS; WILLing to assist with chamberwork or wait on lady; understands cutting and finishing all kinds of family sewing and operating on different sewing machines; first class reference. Address M. S.

203 EAST 37TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS accompetent dressmaker and seamstress; will do chamberwork; good reference.

419 3D AV. (BELL NO. 3).—AS THOROUGH SEAMstress, who understands all family sewing and dressmaker's finishing; sews on Wheeler & Wilsons and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines; will assist with chamberwork or children; highly recommended; city or country.

456 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can sew on all machines; can cut and fit; best reference. Call for two days.

475 AV. A.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress; understands dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to assist with chamberwork or care of children. Call or address.

509 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG PERSON AS seamstress in a family permanently; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting; stylish trimmer; wages moderate if comfortable home; city reference.

792 3D AV. (THIRD BELL).—AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; will assist with chamberwork or take care of growing children; city reference.

DRESSMAKING.—A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW more places in families to do dressmaking or any kind of sewing; charges $1 per day. Address, until Saturday, Miss CRANE, Herald Uptown office.

YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS; WOULD ASSIST in light chamberwork; understands dressmaking; good city reference. Address J. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

General Housework, &c.

LITTLE 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; city reference.

34 CITY HALL PLACE, THIRD FLOOR.—TWO RESpectable girls in a private family; city or country; good city reference.

43 PERRY ST., NEAR 4TH.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; good cook, washer and ironer; reference.

42 KING ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; good washer and ironer; city reference.

52 AND 53D STS., 7TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A respectable girl for general housework in a small private family; city reference.

57 MOTT ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework; no objection to city or country. Call for two days.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, IN REAR, FIRST floor.—A reliable competent girl to do housework; good references.

75 HENRY ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl to do general housework; good reference. Call for two days.

114 HUDSON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good reference.

120 PERRY ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—BY AN honest girl, for general housework.

120 WEST 10TH ST., FRONT HOUSE.—A